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Algeria	5.50 Dn	Israel	15.30 Dn	Norway	5.50 Ndk
Australia	17.5	Italy	1000 Lire	Denmark	0.70 Dk
Bahamas	0.625 Dn	Jordan	450 Pn	Portugal	50 Esc
Bahrain	2.5 Dn	Kuwait	500 Pn	Qatar	50 Rial
Canada	23.110	Romania	200 Pn	Saudi Arabia	4.00 Rial
Ceylon	400 Rial	Spain	166.66 Pn	South Africa	4.00 Rand
China	2.30 Dn	Sweden	500 Pn	Switzerland	70 Franc
Cyprus	200 Pn	Taiwan	100 Nt	Thailand	50 Baht
Dominican	200 Pn	USSR	1 Ruble	Turkey	50 Lira
Egypt	50 Pn	West Germany	3.00 Dn	Uganda	100 Shs
France	5.50 F	Yemen	250 Pn	U.S.A.	1.00 Dn
Germany	5.50 Dn	Zaire	250 Pn	U.S.A. (Int'l)	50 Dn
Ghana	400 Cedi				
Greece	200 Dn				
Hong Kong	100 Dn				
India	100 Rupee				
Indonesia	1000 Rp				
Iran	100 Toman				

ESTABLISHED 1887



Flanked by security men, Butros Ghali, the Egyptian minister of foreign affairs, was greeted by a Lebanese official, Abdul Rahman Sheikha, during an unexpected visit to Beirut on Wednesday.

2 Lebanese Soldiers Killed In Clash With Israeli Troops

BEIRUT — Lebanese and Israeli troops clashed Wednesday for the first time since the Israeli invasion six months ago. Both sides reported that two Lebanese soldiers were killed and that one Israeli was wounded.

The brief battle flared near the Lebanese Defense Ministry compound in suburban Yarz shortly after two senior aides of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt paid a surprise visit to Beirut with a pledge of support against the Israeli occupation.

Lebanon's state radio reported Israeli troops ringed the southern Lebanese port city of Sidon Wednesday and conducted house-to-house searches for suspects in an alleged pre-dawn ambush of an Israeli patrol near the city.

But spokesmen at the Israeli military press center near Beirut said they had no reports of any searches or unusual activity in the Israeli-occupied city 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of the Lebanese capital.

Meanwhile, the police said sectarian clashes between Sunni and Alawite Muslim militias in Lebanon's northern port city of Tripoli continued without let-up for a second straight day. They said seven people were killed and 19 were injured.

Several buildings, including one housing the Arab Bank, were set on fire as pro-Syrian Alawite Muslim and Palestinian-backed Sunni irregulars battled for dominance of Lebanon's second largest city, the police said. Tripoli is 50 miles north of Beirut.

The sectarian hostilities were overshadowed by the Yarz shooting and the unexpected visit of the Egyptian minister for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, and Mr. Mubarak's top political adviser, Osama el-Baz.

The military command in Tel Aviv and an Israeli Army spokesman in Lebanon, Lieutenant Colonel Arieh Brosh, suggested the shoot-out with Lebanese troops was accidental.

A Lebanese Army command communiqué said the 15-minute firefight started in the early afternoon and resulted from a heated argument between an Israeli Army patrol and guards at the hilltop compound housing Lebanon's Defense Ministry and army command.

"The argument developed when an Israeli Army patrol pulled to a stop near the statue of Emir Fakhr-Eddin at the road intersection of the Defense Ministry compound," the Lebanese communiqué said.

It did not say what the alleged argument was about.

Colonel Brosh, who said he "saw it with my own bare eyes," emphatically denied Lebanese radio reports that the Israeli patrol attempted to enter the Defense Ministry compound, touching off the firefight with its guards.

The Lebanese command said its two dead soldiers were Muslims.

Colonel Brosh did not give the name of the injured Israeli soldier, but said he sustained three gunshot wounds in his upper left leg.

Three hours after the episode, there was no sign of tension between Israeli and Lebanese troops in the area.

The fighting occurred about one and a half miles from Lebanon's presidential palace, where the two Egyptian emissaries held a three-hour conference with President Amin Gemayel.

The two were the first senior Egyptian officials to come to Lebanon since President Anwar Sadat's dramatic 1977 visit to Jerusalem estranged Egypt from most of the Arab world. Earlier, the two officials met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon and the Parliament speaker, Kamal Assad.

New Postage Unit Formed

The U.S. Defense Department announced Wednesday the formation of a new Central Command to safeguard U.S. interests against any military threats from the Soviet Union or other hostile powers in the region encompassing the Middle East, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"We think the Soviets will recognize this as a further step showing that the United States is serious about protecting its interests in that area," a senior defense official told reporters on the condition that he not be quoted by name.

The same argument was used by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. House Rejects Funding of MX; Shultz Attempts to Reassure NATO

Aide Predicts Continuation Of the Project

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State George P. Shultz held initial meetings Wednesday with allied foreign ministers and sought to ensure that the administration's MX missile defeat in the House of Representatives did not weaken resolve to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe next year.

The decision by the House to deny funds for the MX came as a surprise to Mr. Shultz's delegation, which had expected a closer vote.

There was concern that the allies assembling for the winter meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization might interpret the House action as a setback for alliance plans to deploy new missiles in Europe.

For that reason, Mr. Shultz said as soon as he arrived in Brussels that while he was "disappointed" by the vote he was confident President Ronald Reagan will be able to gain a reversal of the action.

He also stressed that there already were intercontinental ballistic missiles based in the United States and so the vote should not be interpreted as an indication that the American people are opposed to having such weapons on their territory.

In Europe the debate has been over whether the 572 Pershing-2 medium-range ballistic missiles and land-based cruise missiles should be deployed at all.

"I should emphasize that long-range, land-based missiles are now in place on American soil and what we're talking about here is a modernization of that weapon system and a shift in that basing mode," he said. "And in the end I feel confident that we will go forward. Nevertheless, it certainly is the case that the vote in the House is a disappointing one."

State Department officials have said in the past that it was important for the administration and Congress to go ahead with the MX system so that opponents of the medium-range program in Europe could not cite a refusal of the United States to deploy new missiles as justification for their countries to do the same.

But by the time Mr. Shultz's plane had landed here, he and his key advisers were taking the position privately and publicly that there was no connection between the U.S.-based and European-based missile programs.

The same argument was used by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Joseph P. Addabbo, who led the fight against the MX in the House, smiling after the vote to delete funds for the missile.

Reagan Sees 'Grave Mistake' In Vote on Missile Production

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives voted Tuesday to kill procurement financing for the long-troubled MX missile program. The vote was 245-176, with 50 Republicans joining 195 Democrats to delete the funds for the \$24-billion program to build and deploy 100 of the new weapons.

Although the House vote was not the final congressional action, it was a severe setback for President Ronald Reagan's policy of rebuilding American military strength.

The administration had argued that the MX was needed to modernize the nation's nuclear deterrent and to bargain with the Soviet Union on arms control. The missile proposal was part of a \$180-billion administration plan announced in October 1981.

Mr. Reagan reacted to the vote with a strong statement Tuesday night, asserting: "Today's vote by the House of Representatives was a grave mistake."

"Unless reversed in coming days, it will seriously set back our efforts to protect the nation's security and could handcuff our negotiators at the arms table."

The president seemed uncharacteristically belligerent at one point, saying: "I had hoped that most of the members in the House had awakened to the threat facing the United States. That hope was apparently unfounded. A majority chose to go sleepwalking into the future."

He also said: "I plan to do everything I can to take this case to the American people."

The vote came on an amendment to the 1983 military appropriations bill offered by Representative Joseph P. Addabbo, a New York Democrat, who moved to delete \$989 million in procurement funds for the missile in the fiscal year that began Oct. 1.

In the Senate, which is to vote on the issue after taking it up in the next week, Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, and Mark O. Hatfield, an Oregon Republican, have been preparing a vigorous assault. The program barely survived the last attack there.

If the Senate approves the MX, the final round would be fought out in a House-Senate conference to reconcile differences in the military appropriations bill. The margin of the House vote would give weight to the House position if the vote in the Senate is close.

The House vote came after four hours of sometimes impassioned

The House's Message: Ease Military Buildup

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The decisive vote in the House of Representatives on Tuesday to eliminate funds to procure the MX missile reflects a broad belief on Capitol Hill that President Ronald Reagan's military buildup has gone too far, too fast.

Two years ago, Mr. Reagan was elected on a platform that called for a stronger national military, and most lawmakers continue to endorse that aim. But Tuesday's vote sends a signal to the administration that the Pentagon should bear a greater burden in the president's campaign to reduce government spending and ease the huge budget deficits projected for the future.

The vote cast doubt not only on

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan's military buildup has gone too far, too fast. Two years ago, Mr. Reagan was elected on a platform that called for a stronger national military, and most lawmakers continue to endorse that aim. But Tuesday's vote sends a signal to the administration that the Pentagon should bear a greater burden in the president's campaign to reduce government spending and ease the huge budget deficits projected for the future.

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On the other side, Representative Jack Edwards, an Alabama Republican, led the argument for the administration's case. He and others tried to separate the MX missile itself from the basing plan.

They contended that that MX was a logical next step after the current Minuteman missile, being more accurate and carrying 10 warheads to the Minuteman's three. They also pointed out that funds for developing the base would be withheld until March 15 to give Congress time to consider the basing proposal.

The MX battle was by far the most intense in the House's consideration of \$231.6-billion military appropriations bill. The House rejected, by voice vote, an amendment that would have deleted funds for the F-18 fighter and attack bomber for the Navy. It has been under criticism for failing to achieve required ranges.

Israeli Population in Settlements Expected to Double in 3 Months

JERUSALEM — Israel will double the Jewish population living in settlements on the occupied West Bank within the next three months, an official spokesman said Wednesday.

Zeev Ben Yosef, spokesman of the World Zionist Organization settlement department, said construction of 6,000 houses in various Jewish settlements was nearing completion.

"They will be ready within three months at the most," he said. "They have all been sold, and when families move in, this will double the Jewish population."

Latest unofficial estimates have put the Jewish population of the 110 Israeli West Bank communities at 20,000 to 25,000.

The new construction work is part of a master plan drawn up by the settlement department that since Israeli government approval last year, its goal is to increase the Jewish population on the West Bank to 100,000 by the end of 1986. Mr. Ben Yosef said that building work was ahead of sched-

INSIDE

- The West German cabinet approved aid to steelmaker Arbed-Saarstahl, averting a collapse that threatened tens of thousands of jobs. Page 11.
- A budget proposal by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services would reduce Medicare and Medicaid benefits and tighten the fee schedule for physicians to lower the expected cost of the two health programs by \$5.2 billion next year. Page 3.
- George Kistiakowsky, 82, who worked on the first atomic bomb and later became a leading advocate of banning nuclear weapons, died in Massachusetts. Page 6.



U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz met Wednesday with leaders of the West German opposition Social Democratic Party. From left are Willy Brandt, the party chairman; Mr. Shultz; Hans-Jochen Vogel, candidate for the chancellorship, and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Secret Talks on Namibia Disclosed

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's foreign and defense ministers returned here Wednesday after secret talks in the Cape Verde Islands with a delegation from Angola on the issue of South-West Africa (Namibia).

The surprise diplomatic move appeared to mean that the South Africans had decided to try to deal directly with the Luanda regime rather than working through U.S. intermediaries.

The crucial issue is the withdrawal of an estimated 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola. South Africa has said that the Cubans must be pulled out before it will withdraw its own forces from Namibia.

There was also speculation that the two sides might have discussed ways to scale down or even end hostilities in southern Angola, where South African forces have been operating almost continuously for the past 18 months.

American diplomatic sources indicated that the United States had received some advance warning that a meeting between South Africa and Angola might be held. But the United States did not arrange the encounter, they said.

The meeting, which apparently took place Tuesday or Wednesday night, came a little more than a week after the South African foreign minister, R.F. Botha, returned from a meeting on the Namibia issue in Washington with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Botha was accompanied to the Cape Verde Islands by Defense Minister Magnus Malan and a delegation that appears to have included key military planners.

The terse statement confirming that the meeting had taken place was released in Pretoria by the Department of Foreign Affairs only after the delegation had returned.

The statement neither characterized the meeting nor spoke of an outcome. An official source warned against expectations of an early breakthrough but added that he thought the meeting would prove helpful to the U.S. efforts to reach a settlement.

The Pretoria statement did not identify the Angolan representatives, but the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported that the delegation from Luanda was led by the interior minister, Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Alexandre Rodriguez.

In the summer of 1980, Colonel Rodriguez was reported to have held secret talks in the Cape Verde Islands with a delegation from Pretoria. At the start of 1981, he led an Angolan delegation to a UN conference in Geneva on the topic of Namibia at which South Africa was also represented.

Glomp Defends Policies In Growing Church Rift

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — An emotional three-hour meeting here at which Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glomp, defended his policies before about 300 Warsaw priests has underlined a growing rift in the Polish clergy.

One cleric charged Archbishop Glomp with acting "against the nation" and another said the primate's statements make it appear as if "the church has made a deal" with Poland's martial-law leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, "and is carrying out a joint line," according to a priest who was present at the closed meeting Tuesday.

The source, who kept meticulous notes of the session, said Archbishop Glomp in turn angrily complained that the priests were acting like "journalists and politicians."

The primate reportedly stressed that the church's role is spiritual rather than political and that "it's not the role of the church to change" political systems.

The unusually sharp exchange took place following a number of controversial stands taken by Archbishop Glomp and the Polish Council of Bishops in recent weeks — stands that suggest the Polish church leadership has significantly altered its position on the regime since the formal outlawing of the Solidarity independent trade union in October.

One such stand involved a sermon by the primate late last month in which he called on actors to end their boycott of Polish radio and television.

At a separate closed meeting with a smaller group of priests four days before his anti-boycott sermon, Archbishop Glomp defended a controversial government political initiative and also argued that the church should not directly support "certain Solidarity leaders" who were not good Christians, according to another informant who was in attendance.

Archbishop Glomp did not identify the Solidarity leaders he had in mind, according to the source, who

described the reaction of about 80 priests attending the earlier meeting as one of shock.

The government initiative involves the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which uses the acronym PRON, from its initials in Polish. PRON is a government-backed umbrella organization billed as a vehicle for diverse groups within society to influence policy.

Archbishop Glomp reportedly urged that the clerics withhold their criticism to see how the initiative develops.

"Before martial law, the church was very active in solidarity, and now the people feel abandoned," one priest reportedly commented at Tuesday's meeting.

Like others who criticized Archbishop Glomp and his policies, this priest was interrupted by applause from his fellow clerics.

Another priest at the meeting reportedly charged that the primate's anti-boycott sermon was a tragedy and a "speech against the nation."

A third priest, saying that he represented a group of clerics, asked whether "we are not threatened with collaboration" with the regime, the informant said.

He reportedly suggested that the Polish church is paying too high a price for the pope's planned visit in June if the pilgrimage is "to be a visit to a great Polish international camp tended by the church."

According to the witness's account, Archbishop Glomp charged the priest with "playing with slogans" and speaking like a politician rather than a cleric.

Trial in Wroclaw

Piotr Bednarczyk, an arrested underground leader of Solidarity, went on trial in the southwest city of Wroclaw on Wednesday as military authorities continued their province-by-province release of inmates, United Press International reported from Warsaw.

PAP, the official news agency, said more than two dozen inmates in Gdansk, Konin, Elblag, Wroclaw and Wloclaw provinces had been ordered freed.

Addabbo: An Incongruous Dove on Arms Panel

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Joseph P. Addabbo, the portly Democratic congressman from Queens, New York, is not an everyday peacenik.

For one thing, he is chairman of the House military appropriations subcommittee, which hands out billions of dollars a year to the Pentagon.

But the cheerful politician with the little white mustache, scuffed shoes and polyester suit is eyeball to eyeball with the president of the United States and just about the entire U.S. military establishment over the MX missile.

They want it. He does not. And

the House of Representatives voted Tuesday not to finance it.

Mr. Addabbo has served notice that he is also taking aim at the B-1 bomber, Pershing-2 missiles and two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers. He thinks the \$18 billion his subcommittee cut from President Ronald Reagan's \$249-billion military budget is not enough.

"Harold Stassen will be elected president before the Pentagon completes a major weapon system within cost," he wrote his House colleagues recently, referring to the former Minnesota governor and six-time presidential candidate.

Such heresy is unique among the half-dozen men in Congress who

mold the destiny of the nation's military and who, from leadership posts on the Armed Services and Appropriations committees, work hand-in-hand with the military. Among hawks who dominate his subcommittee, Mr. Addabbo is an incongruous dove, raised to seniority by virtue of 22 years in office.

The full Appropriations Committee failed last Thursday, on a 26-26 tie vote, to approve Mr. Addabbo's motion to cut \$988 million in production money for the MX, or missile experimental.

Mr. Addabbo had tried hard. Standing in the crowded committee room, waving his eyeglasses in one hand and his speech in the

other, he loudly argued the absurdity of building a missile when "no body knows what 'dense pack' is."

Under that bawling plan for the nuclear missiles, known to its critics as "dunce pack," 100 missiles would be spaced tightly — in a 14-mile (22-kilometer) strip. The theory is that the radiation from an initial Soviet nuclear attack would deflect subsequent missiles, leaving the U.S. weapons free to retaliate.

"I want to cry every time I think about what we're spending" on arms, Mr. Addabbo told his colleagues.

Nonetheless, shortly after the committee vote, Mr. Addabbo wore a broad smile. "I had a win," he said. "I'm happy. Anytime you're one-on-one with the administration, and the president is calling members of the committee from Brazil, and you tie, that's a win."

After supporting the Vietnam War, he sponsored the first anti-war resolution to pass the House — a cutoff of funds for the bombing of Cambodia in 1973. But he quickly denies being a liberal, insisting, "I'm for a strong defense, but I don't take the Pentagon at

its word. I don't like the attitude of some members. Well, let's give 'em \$20 million to play around with this year. Let's give 'em \$40 million next year. Three years later, the weapon doesn't work, and there's \$100 million down the drain."

Some say that if Mr. Addabbo is the No. 1 trimmer, his scissors stop at the Hudson River. "The only thing Mr. Addabbo is for is defense production in New York," said Samuel S. Stratton, a fellow Democratic congressman from New York. "If we could only get the MX and the Pershing built in New York, we'd have no problems."

Mr. Addabbo says that is unfair, pointing to his opposition to the B-1 bomber despite the presence of important subcontractors in his area. Nonetheless, he boasts that military spending directed toward New York has increased about 30 percent since he became subcommittee chairman four years ago.

"I'm going to do everything I can," he said, "to see that something in the budget gets produced in New York rather than California. That's my job. But I'm not going to allow any make-work projects."

Soviet Media Praise Vote Against MX

Tass Sees 'Heavy Blow' To Reagan's Arms Goal

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin reacted with obvious satisfaction Wednesday to the decision by the U.S. House of Representatives to kill production funds for the controversial MX missile program.

Authoritative commentaries indicated that the House vote Tuesday was an unexpected decision by the Danish parliament to temporarily suspend Denmark's financial participation in the NATO plan to deploy new American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe have been welcomed here as potentially the most decisive developments in the past two years.

Moscow seems particularly gratified by two factors.

One is that President Ronald Reagan for the first time is seen as being isolated in the American political leadership on such an important issue. This in turn is seen as raising possibilities for additional congressional restraints on his rearmament program.

The other is that Denmark's example, as the government news agency Tass put it, "may exert an influence on the governments of Belgium and Holland, which have not yet taken a final decision on the deployment" of 572 U.S. missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Tass described the House vote as a "heavy blow" to President Reagan's defense policy that constituted a rejection of his "tall tales about alleged Soviet military superiority."

"If the United States really needed the MX missile to strengthen its security," a commentary issued by the news agency Novosti said, "the House of Representatives would have hardly blocked the president's plan."

Comments by Mr. Reagan after the vote showed, Tass said, that "he does not want to understand that by voting against the allocations for the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, the House of Representatives had actually expressed its refusal to accept the current administration's thesis about the alleged tilting of the approximate balance of strategic forces in favor of the Soviet Union in recent years."

The commentaries emphasized what is seen here as the growing importance of anti-nuclear forces in the United States and Western Europe. Tass said "the legislators in Washington" could not ignore the outcome of the Nov. 2 referendum "in which the vast majority of Americans unambiguously voted against the arms race."

WORLD BRIEFS

Unrest Reported in Surinam Capital

THE HAGUE (AP) — The headquarters of Surinam's major union group, a newspaper and two radio stations were burned down Tuesday night, while an undetermined number of persons were arrested in the capital of Paramaribo, according to Dutch radio and Western diplomatic reports.

Lieutenant Colonel Daisi Bouterse, a member of the ruling National Military Council, said on the state radio that the army acted Tuesday night to avert "an imminent bloodbath" in the former Dutch colony.

He did not go into detail about the army's actions, but the unions and media have all been fiercely critical of the military regime. Telex and telephone contact with Paramaribo was broken off Tuesday morning, according to Dutch radio. It quoted Surinamese radio as saying that security had been stepped up at the borders with Guyana, Brazil and French Guiana.

Labor Crisis Eases in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Reuters) — Union leaders backed off Wednesday night from a confrontation with the government over a strike at New Zealand's only oil refinery. The showdown threatened the country with its worst labor crisis for more than 30 years.

Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon's conservative government had warned it would declare a state of emergency Thursday over the strike by 102 maintenance workers. The walkout began two weeks ago when the refinery company dismissed a contractor who was about to employ a prominent trade unionist.

Emergency measures, last used during a national dock strike in 1951, would have given the government sweeping powers to ban strikes and political meetings and to imprison anyone defying the regulations. After a five-hour meeting Wednesday night, the executive body of the Federation of Labor said it would recommend that the strikers resume work immediately. Mr. Muldoon said the government would not declare an emergency if the workers accepted the recommendation.

Sweden Proposes Nuclear-Free Zone

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Prime Minister Olof Palme's government started an initiative Wednesday for creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe.

Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom announced that neutral Sweden was contacting other governments to sound out the possibilities of establishing "a zone free from tactical nuclear weapons in Europe." The proposal is for a nuclear-free corridor 300 kilometers (186 miles) wide to be set up on the border separating West Germany and East Germany.

The minister said governments of the two military blocs, NATO and the Warsaw pact, were being approached as well as the neutral and nonaligned nations of Europe — Finland, Ireland, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Austria.

Threat at Washington Monument

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Two men who said they had 1,000 pounds of explosives in a nearby van threatened Wednesday to blow up the Washington Monument. They allowed nine persons trapped inside for five hours to leave unharmed.

One man said the truck he had parked at the monument held dynamite. A District of Columbia police inspector, J.P. Shugart, said "we have reason to believe the threat he has explosives is true."

The van, with a sign reading "No. 1 priority — ban nuclear weapons" taped to its side, bore Florida license plates registered to Norman D. Mayer, 66, whose last known address was in Miami Beach. Government buildings in the immediate area were evacuated. At the White House, which is three blocks away, a presidential luncheon was moved to a safer room.

For the Record

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The U.S. District Court trial of John Z. De Lorean and two others on drug charges was rescheduled Tuesday from Jan. 7 to April 19. The 37-year-old automaker is free on \$10-million bail and was not required to attend Tuesday's hearing.

NAIROBI (Reuters) — One of two Indians shot outside their country's High Commission in Kampala, Uganda, died of his wounds, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

Vote Reflects New Opposition In Congress to Buildup Pace

(Continued from Page 1)

press last summer and in the recent election campaign.

Many Republican leaders are increasingly alarmed that Mr. Reagan does not appear to understand, they say, how the political mood of the country and Congress has shifted against him. Privately, they are counseling him to take a more conciliatory and pragmatic approach to Congress, but they are worried that he seems determined to stick to his original positions on the budget, taxes and the military.

As Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, a key Republican legislator, put it, "If the White House thinks it had difficulty dealing with Congress last year, wait until next year."

The debate on the MX has demonstrated that there is a consensus in Congress supporting arms reductions by the United States and the Soviet Union. The administration's strongest argument to warring lawmakers was that the missile was needed to bargain for concessions from the Russians in future arms talks.

"It's the only decent argument they have," said Representative Dave McCurdy, Democrat of Oklahoma.

The White House's position was reinforced by the customary belief in Congress that the president has special knowledge and responsibility when it comes to strategic weapons.

But members did go against the president, in part, many of them said, because they felt the voters were demanding a significant shift in national priorities, particularly a cutback on the increases in military spending proposed by Mr. Reagan.

In this climate of skepticism about the Pentagon, legislators were more reluctant to believe administration arguments for its plan to base the missiles in a closely packed arrangement in southeastern Wyoming.

"Many military and technical experts believe 'dense pack' is a turkey," said Representative Albert A. Gore Jr., Democrat of Tennessee. "There's no evidence it will work."

"The gut sense of the American people is pretty strong," main-

Thatcher's Mail Service Gets a Bomb Detector

(United Press International)

LONDON — Electronics experts installed a device at No. 10 Downing St. on Wednesday to detect bombs sent by mail to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. A spokesman for the prime minister confirmed that the new screening device had been installed but declined to give details for security reasons.

The device was ordered after an incendiary letter bomb exploded last week, slightly injuring one of the eight persons dealing with Mrs. Thatcher's daily mail.

timed Rep. Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington. "They think we have a real deterrent now and they don't think the Russians are crazy."

The nuclear freeze movement is only one of several political trends that seem to be threatening Mr. Reagan's hold on Congress and the country. In his first two years in office, the president was able to sway many legislators with strong personal appeals and with the implied threat that if they did not go along he would stir up their constituents against them.

But Mr. Reagan's decidedly mixed record as a campaigner has made it easier for legislators to defy his proposals. And the president's credibility has been further undermined by the poor performance of the economy.

Mr. McCurdy adds that many Democrats have just finished a tough campaign against well-financed Republican opponents and are feeling none too kindly toward the White House.

"Two years ago, we gave the president the benefit of the doubt," said the Oklahoma. "But the benefit of the doubt is no longer there if the merits are not there."

Habib and Draper Confer in U.S. on Plans for Mideast

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. special envoys, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, just back from the Middle East, conferred Wednesday at the White House with foreign policy and defense officials on what the United States should do next in Lebanon.

Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said that Mr. Habib also planned to meet with President Ronald Reagan. "The purpose will be to discuss the next steps in the Middle East peace process," Mr. Speakes said.

High on the agenda at Wednesday's meeting was a report from the two diplomats on their efforts to break the impasse over withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

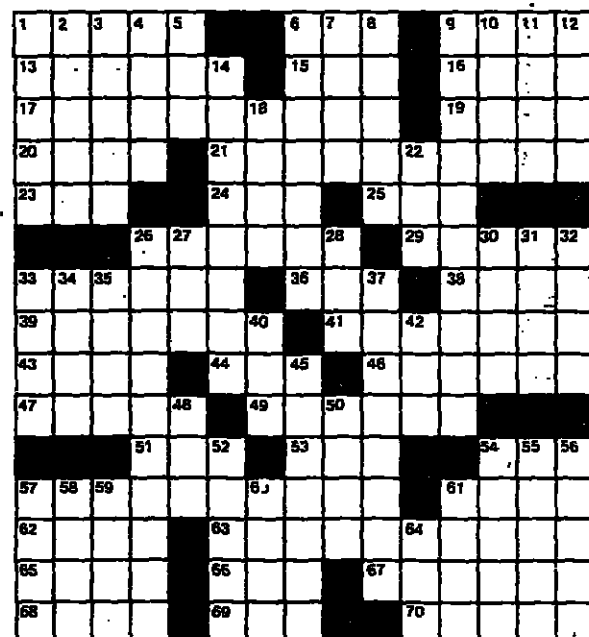
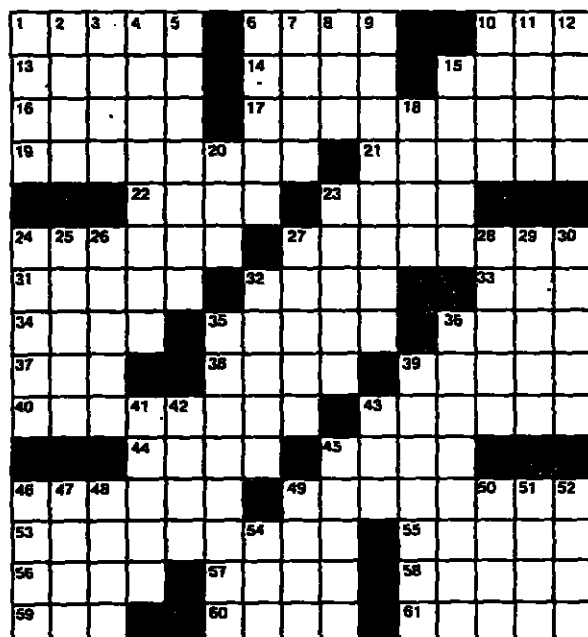
Mr. Speakes said that no recommendation has been made to Mr. Reagan on whether he should increase the number of U.S. peacekeeping troops in Lebanon. The president said last week that he was considering such a request from the Lebanese government and hoped to persuade other nations to join the force.

"We recognize it's a difficult situation there, but it's urgent that we move forward in the process," Mr. Speakes said. "The longer the process continues without substantial progress, the greater the possibility that we will return to violence in the region."



Question: Four letters meaning two-for-one

(See bottom of the page for answer)



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Health Agency in U.S. Proposes Reductions In Medicare, Medicaid

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new budget proposal by the Department of Health and Human Services would slash Medicare and Medicaid payments to doctors and hospitals, and make other changes to lower the expected cost of the two health programs by \$3.2 billion next year.

Under the proposal, federal grants to the states for Medicaid, the medical assistance program for poor people, would be reduced to \$19.3 billion next year. That is \$2.6 billion less than would be provided under existing law.

The department would also cut back the growth of Medicaid spending by \$2.6 billion, so it would reach a total of \$63.1 billion next year. Of the savings, \$1.5 billion would come from hospitals and \$900 million from physician services for the elderly and disabled.

"With this budget," the department said, "the Health Care Financing Administration will be the largest single purchaser of health care in the free world and equivalent to the third largest corporation in the United States."

Many of the proposals are likely to encounter opposition in the House of Representatives, where Democrats constitute a majority, and in the Senate, where moderate Republicans may join with Democrats to resist major reductions of benefits.

Under the budget proposal, outlays for the Health Care Financing Administration would total \$82.3 billion in fiscal year 1984, which begins next Oct. 1. The proposal was prepared to meet specifications set by the Office of Management and Budget, which is now reviewing the document. Aides to Richard S. Schweiker, the secretary of health and human services, said they expected the budget office to approve most of the proposed changes and to recommend still more reductions before the budget is submitted to Congress by President Ronald Reagan next month.

Under Medicare, the government finances health care for 26 million elderly and 3 million disabled people. Medicaid provides care for more than 22 million poor people. More than 38,000 hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, laboratories and home health agencies participate in one program or both.

One of the new proposals would forbid the federal government to pay hospitals for the charity care they provide to indigent patients under a law known as the Hill-Burton Act. That change would save

the government \$755 million over the next five years, the department said.

The budget, if enacted, would thoroughly revise the way in which physicians are paid for treating Medicare patients. At present, doctors are paid the "customary, prevailing and reasonable charges" for a particular procedure. These charges have been rising steadily at rates substantially higher than the Consumer Price Index.

The budget proposal said that standard fee schedules would be better because they would be "less inflationary" and less confusing. "Fee schedules could be negotiated with representatives of the medical community," the proposal said. "Alternatively, fee schedules could be based on average reimbursement rates under the current system."

The department has not decided precisely how fees should be set. A nationwide fee schedule would reduce the differences in payments for urban and rural doctors while still permitting variations among regions, it said.

Another proposal would end Medicaid coverage of much of the mental health care provided by nursing homes and general hospitals to people 22 to 64. They could receive Medicaid benefits only if they had other physical ailments that justified institutional care.

The budget would also set new limits on federal payments for home health care provided to Medicaid recipients. "States that are particularly creative or deviant" may transfer significant costs to the federal government "unless current law is tightened up," the department warned.

Mr. Schweiker has asked the White House to approve an \$11.9-million increase in the budget for inspection of hospitals and nursing homes. This would bring the total to \$67.5 million. "Federal surveys of Medicare facilities have been sharply curtailed, possibly jeopardizing beneficiary safety or quality of care in a number of state-certified facilities and nonaccredited hospitals," the budget said.

The budget says that the government plans to save \$194 million in the next five years by issuing regulations that require families to take financial responsibility for elderly relatives in nursing homes.

The budget would also eliminate the differential that hospitals receive to pay the costs of providing nursing care to elderly patients. This differential was reduced last year to 5 percent from 8.5 percent. The department said that eliminating the extra payments would save \$750 million in five years.



IN MEMORIAM — Captain Stephan A. Conkley, commanding officer of the Brooklyn Naval Station, threw a wreath into the Hudson River from the deck of the World War II aircraft carrier Intrepid on Tuesday, the 41st anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In the background are survivors of the attack. The Intrepid now serves as a museum.

U.K. Will Seek Changes in Treaty Governing Mining of Ocean Floors

Reuters

MONTGOMERY BAY, Jamaica — Britain said Wednesday it would seek changes in seabed mining provisions in the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention before signing the treaty.

The convention remains open for signature for two years," the British ambassador, John Powell-Jones, said at the sea law conference here, "and there is time for revision before the United Kingdom need take a final decision on signature."

The five-day conference is scheduled to end Friday with a formal signing of the treaty, negotiated over nine years.

Mr. Powell-Jones said much of the convention, which regulates almost all uses of the seas and their resources, was acceptable, but provisions on the deep seabed, including the transfer of technology, were not.

"We need to obtain significant and satisfactory improvements in the text of these provisions," he said, "and wish, in the months ahead, to explore with others the prospects for such improvements."

The United States and West Germany are among other countries that have criticized the provisions.

Mr. Powell-Jones said the convention, expected to be signed by as many as 80 nations, with others likely to follow later, "must not be

used to divide states." He indicated that efforts to obtain changes in the treaty would be made by a preparatory commission, scheduled to begin work in Jamaica in March.

The commission is charged with drafting a detailed mining code and establishing an International Seabed Authority to control all mining, both by private consortia and by the authority's own operating arm.

The treaty provides that the authority and international companies will share the mining of seabed nodules rich in nickel, copper and manganese. Several countries contend that private companies already exploring the ocean floors should not be restricted by an international organization.

Britain would be entitled to take part in the commission's work as a nonvoting observer by virtue of signing the so-called final act of the conference Friday. This is a nonbinding record of the work of the conference since it began in December 1973. The United States and other countries that will not adhere to the convention are also expected to sign the final act.

Lack of a vote in the commission need not be a major handicap, observers said, since it is expected to work largely on the basis of consensus, like the Law of the Sea Conference itself.

"This session, when we sign the

final act, is not the final conclusion," Mr. Powell-Jones said. "Even though there may be deeply felt and divergent opinions, it is our hope that the search for general agreement will continue."

The legal position would be complicated, he said, "if the convention came into force without enjoying general acceptance."

"Until there is universality," Mr. Powell-Jones said, "we will need to seek accommodation between those who have adopted new conventional rules and those who act on the basis of existing law."

Observers said this appeared to conflict with the position of many supporters of the convention, who argue that the treaty is an integral whole.

Socialist Group Says U.S. Backing Of Rightists Radicalizes Sandinists

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — A delegation of Latin American and European social democrats has completed a four-day fact-finding mission in Central America, apparently convinced that U.S. support for anti-Sandinist rebels is helping to radicalize the Nicaraguan regime.

The eight-member mission, which flew to Washington Tuesday for talks at the State Department and on Capitol Hill, also indicated it would recommend that the Socialist International maintain its support for the Sandinist government in Managua, despite concerns about political developments inside Nicaragua.

"Our position is not one of unconditional support for Nicaragua, but we strongly oppose United States intervention," said former President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela, who heads the mission. "To say that Nicaragua at this moment has a Marxist-Leninist regime is an undoubted exaggeration. But it is a fact that it is under tremendous pressure from abroad, which is radicalizing the process."

The mission's visit to Nicaragua during the weekend was particularly welcomed by the Sandinists since it coincided with President Ronald Reagan's 24-hour swing through the region.

But the political stance of the mission, which also held talks in Costa Rica and Panama, was strongly criticized both by Costa Rica's president, Luis Alberto Monge, and by Nicaraguan exile groups here led by Eden Pastora Gómez, a former Sandinist commander, and Alfonso Robelo Cal-

legas, a former Nicaraguan junta member.

Mr. Monge, whose National Liberation Party is a member of the Socialist International and whose government has tense relations with Nicaragua, complained that the worldwide social democratic movement was backing a country "going in a Marxist-Leninist direction" and turning its back on a democracy.

Mr. Pastora and Mr. Robelo, who described themselves as social democrats, also said that the London-based Socialist International, which represents many of the world's democratic socialist parties, was failing in its responsibility to offer "a third way" between extremes of left and right.

"I don't understand how, in order to avoid a war between Honduras and Nicaragua, the Socialist International is willing to allow the people of Nicaragua to fall into slavery," Mr. Robelo said.

But the mission, some of whose members asked not to be quoted by name, argued that Nicaragua's most serious immediate problem was the threat posed by former National Guardsmen of the ousted regime of General Anastasio Somoza. They are operating out of Honduras apparently with the support of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

"If we help the Sandinists in times of trouble," a delegate said, "we can strengthen moderate sectors. If we abandon them to isolation now, we will strengthen the Marxist-Leninist tendencies. We, therefore, think it's right for us to take some political risks."

Apart from Mr. Pérez, the mission includes Benoit Carls, secretary general of the Socialist International, former Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica, as well as representatives of Social Democratic parties in France, Sweden, West Germany, Canada and Chile.

Although the Socialist International was an early and firm supporter of the Nicaraguan revolution, the steady radicalization of the Sandinist regime has become a growing point of contention.

Nevertheless, delegates recalled that support for the Sandinists depended on their respect for political pluralism, a mixed economy and international nonalignment. In private, they recognized that all three principles had been gradually eroded.

During its visit to Managua, the mission reportedly expressed concern about continuing press censorship and urged early implementation of promises to approve new political party and electoral laws.

Mission members also conceded that, while a mixed economy survived, the Nicaraguan government had failed to create a climate of confidence for the private sector. They reiterated existing worries about Nicaragua's apparent alignment with the Soviet bloc on key international issues.

In public, however, the mission echoed Sandinist alarm at the growing threat posed by Honduran-based rebels.

Cheysson Opposes S. African A-Plant

United Press International

PARIS — The minister for external relations, Claude Cheysson, said in a letter published Wednesday that he would oppose plans to sell South Africa a nuclear power plant.

The letter, published in the leftist daily Liberation, was sent to the French anti-apartheid movement. It coincided with reports that the French cabinet was split over whether to compete in bids for the construction of a new South African nuclear power facility under a contract worth an estimated \$1 billion. France already has built one large nuclear power plant in South Africa.

A restricted cabinet meeting last week was reported to have failed to settle the issue. Mr. Cheysson, in his letter, said: "I can assure you that there is no question at present of authorizing such a sale, and that if the question would be raised, I would personally oppose such a project."

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Save the Nobel Peace Prize

The 1978 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and the Israeli Prime Minister, Menachem Begin, for their contribution, 'to the common good in the domain of Peace'.

Four years later (June, 1982) Mr. Begin did not hesitate to unleash his troops against the Lebanese and the Palestinians, killing and wounding tens of thousands and rendering hundreds of thousands homeless.

We, the undersigned, feel that Mr. Begin's action is incompatible with the noble ideals of the Nobel Peace Prize Board and his retention of the Prize undermines its credibility. Therefore we request that the Board withdraw the Peace Prize it awarded to Begin.

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Zia Fears That Pakistan Is In Kremlin's Path

'We Are a Front-Line State,' He Says Of Soviet Presence in Afghanistan

By William K. Stevens

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq likes to show visitors a map of this part of the world to which he has affixed a clear acetate overlay in bright red.

The overlay portrays the combined territory of Afghanistan, Pakistan's northwestern neighbor, and the adjoining part of the Soviet Union as a single red arrowhead pointing at, and almost reaching, the Arabian Sea and the mouth of the Gulf. Only Pakistan stands in the way.

"This is the reality," General Zia says. "We are a front-line state."

Few people here, if any, seem to expect an outright Soviet move against Pakistan or on the Gulf in the foreseeable future. But if the opportunity arises, Pakistani and Western diplomats say, the Soviet Union will not hesitate to exploit domestic instability that might develop in Pakistan, with the objective of subverting the country and ultimately achieving Soviet hegemony.

"What the Pakistanis fear most," a senior U.S. official said recently, "is a situation in which Soviet troops have a free run of Afghanistan. Then there would be a real threat on their border."

Western diplomats say that this concern, which largely underlies President Zia's visit to the United States this week, has increasingly come to dominate Pakistan's relations with the rest of the world since the Soviet Union sent its troops into Afghanistan three years ago.

The Afghan situation has caused the Zia government, while holding to its nominal stance, to seek friendship with the United States. It has also caused General Zia to take the leading role in seeking a political settlement, under United Nations auspices, of the Afghanisthan issue.

It has impelled him, Western diplomats say, to continue to willingly harbor in Pakistan, at great cost and some risk of domestic unrest, 2.8 million Afghan refugees. The refugee camps provide safe bases and a manpower pool for the guerrilla resistance in Afghanistan.

And the Afghan situation is also said to have played a role in Pakistan's recently demonstrated desire to pursue rapprochement with India.

This country, said a Pakistani journalist who writes on diplomatic affairs, has long since decided that it would be suicide to get into another war with India. The 1971 conflict, ending in a disastrous de-

feat and the loss of Bangladesh, assured that, he said.

Pakistani officials say that they believe there is generally more to be gained in cooperating with India than in competing with it.

U.S. officials say the United States sees its interest as coinciding with a stable Pakistan that acts to protect itself as an independent, nonaligned nation rather than as an outright ally.

Pakistan is also viewed as a moderate influence within the Moslem world.

So Washington has extended military and economic aid to Pakistan, including 40 F-16 fighter planes.

The Zia government is generally seen as having provided political and economic stability since coming to power in a bloodless coup five and a half years ago. The basic U.S. position governing future relations, as publicly outlined by Ambassador Ronald Spiers earlier this year, is that the form of government that Pakistan adopts is Pakistan's business.

But relations could be jeopardized, Mr. Spiers said, if human rights violations became widespread, though they are not now regarded as being so despite martial-law restrictions; if Pakistan exploded a nuclear device; or if the United States became unsatisfied with Pakistan's handling of the production of heroin by Pakistanis that is said to supply 70 percent of the U.S. market.

The development of a nuclear weapon would almost surely end U.S. aid. Pakistan has said repeatedly that it has no intention of exploding a nuclear device.

Pakistan is said to be engaged in a wide crackdown on the heroin laboratories that function mostly in the areas near the Afghan border inhabited mainly by Pathan tribesmen.

Mitterrand Replaces Cooperation Minister

The Associated Press

PARIS — President François Mitterrand named Christian Nucci, formerly France's high commissioner in the overseas territory of New Caledonia, on Wednesday to replace Jean-Pierre Cot as minister for cooperation and development, a presidential spokesman announced. The spokesman did not say whether Mr. Cot had resigned or was dismissed.

The Ministry for Cooperation and Development, formerly a separate ministry dealing with the Third World, was attached by Mr. Mitterrand to the Ministry for External Relations.



Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger shows an antique gunpowder pouch to President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan during the general's visit to the Pentagon on Tuesday.

Zia Believes Russians Want Afghan Solution

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan said Wednesday that he believed the Soviet Union was sincere in pursuing negotiations on the future of Afghanistan but that Russia would never accept the existence of a hostile government in Kabul.

In an interview, the Pakistani leader also said he would never recognize the Afghan government of Babrak Karmal, arguing that to do so would be to sanction the Soviet intervention in 1979.

General Zia said Afghanistan was one of the main focal points of his discussions with President Ronald Reagan in the White House on Tuesday and that the best U.S. policy toward Afghanistan would be one of supporting Pakistan's well-being and stability.

He also said the troublesome nuclear issue had figured prominently in the talks with President Reagan.

"There is a misconception, a totally wrong assumption of Pakistan's alleged acquisition of nuclear capability in the military field," General Zia said.

He said he assured the president "that Pakistan is doing nothing of the sort." He added that "we are trying to acquire nuclear technology for peaceful purposes."

"We have no reprocessing plant," General Zia said, answering one of the charges most often directed at Pakistan by those who say its nuclear program does not appear consistent with using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

"If Pakistani scientists are experimenting, you cannot deny the right of basic research," he said.

Asked why Pakistan would forego a nuclear weapon if India, with which it has fought three wars, is widely believed to possess one, General Zia said the "present environment" does not require one, referring to the recent talks he held with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

He added, however, that "we have taken adequate security precautions" for existing nuclear facilities.

General Zia, whose objectives on this visit also include seeking to convince the administration and Congress that his government is acting positively on human rights and acting against drug production in Pakistan, had a brief session late Tuesday with two Congressional committees, whose members questioned him critically on those issues and on nuclear questions.

The general also told the House Foreign Affairs Committee he was "personally dedicated" to stopping the traffic in Pakistan-grown drugs to the United States, which get more than half of its hard drugs from that country. But he urged the U.S. authorities to do more.

"If I tell a farmer to stop growing poppies because it is a social evil, what do you expect him to do, start meditating and practicing yoga?" he asked the committee members. "It is also a problem at the U.S. end: your laws are not stringent enough."

He said he was using a carrot-and-stick approach to discourage Pakistanis from growing poppies, but said it was equally important for all the countries involved to "join hands on this: Europe is very much affected."

If Pakistan alone acted to meet out maximum punishment, "even death," for violators, "that is not going to solve the problem," he said.

General Zia called for accords between his country and the United States and other nations to fight the drug traffic.

2 Injured in Athens Blast

United Press International

ATHENS — A bomb exploded Wednesday at the Kuwait Airlines office, injuring the two unidentified Arab men who threw the device from a motorcycle, the police said.

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U.S. Plans to Resume Role in Atomic Agency

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Undersecretary of State Richard T. Kennedy has indicated that the Reagan administration plans to resume participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency in the "relatively near future."

Mr. Kennedy, testifying Tuesday at a Senate hearing on his nomination as U.S. ambassador at large for nuclear nonproliferation, also expressed hope that the U.S. boycott of the past two months will prove to have "reinvigorated the agency."

He did not face particularly rigorous questioning about the administration's policies because only the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, was in attendance.

Mr. Kennedy, noting that the United States walked out of the atomic agency's annual meeting in September when Israel's credentials were rejected, said he thought the existing "reassessment" of future U.S. participation in the agency has made clear the United States' commitment to "the principle of universality."

"It is our intention to see that this question of acceptance of credentials does not arise again, not just for Israel, but as a general condition," Mr. Kennedy said.

He said the Reagan administration, by focusing attention on the growing politicization of the atomic energy agency, had sought to arrest the trend before it "further de-nigrated the ability of the agency to perform its vital functions."

The agency has the mission of promoting the use of atomic energy for electric power while maintaining a safeguards program designed to detect the diversion of nuclear materials for possible use in clandestine weapons programs.

Mr. Kennedy expressed particular concern over a recent vote by the Senate Appropriations Committee deleting a voluntary contribution to the agency from a fiscal 1983 appropriations bill.

"A very large percentage of those funds would go to the safeguards role of the agency," Mr. Kennedy said. Administration sources said later, however, that they hoped the committee's action would be reversed before the appropriation bill was enacted.

Wet Christmas: Liquor Strike Ends in Norway

United Press International

OSLO — Production and delivery workers at the state-run wine monopoly have ended a strike that had drained liquor stores and caused most bars to close.

"Christmas is saved," read a banner headline in an Oslo newspaper after 560 workers gave in Tuesday and accepted a pay increase of 11.6 percent. The final pay package was only slightly more than workers were offered before the strike started in October.

The strike cost the government 500 million kroner (\$70 million) in lost revenue and severely strained the restaurant trade as bars ran out of liquor, then customers. All sales of wine and liquor go through the wine monopoly's shops.

A spokesman said the job action ended just in time for the holidays since it will take many days to fill empty shelves.

10 Arrested Philippine Journalists Face Possible Death Sentences

The Associated Press

MANILA — A Philippine prosecutor on Wednesday charged 10 journalists with involvement in subversive activities. The government's information minister insisted that the case did not involve press freedom.

José Burgos Jr., the editor-publisher of the newspaper We Forum, Francisco Rodrigo, a former senator, and eight others arrested Tuesday were accused in a suburban Quezon City court of being "officers and ranking leaders" of subversive organizations attempting to overthrow the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

"Most of those arrested are not even legitimate members of the media but are known anti-government personalities," Information Minister Gregorio Cendana said.

Mr. Cendana accused Mr. Burgos and the others, including columnists and staff members of the paper, of using the newspaper to foment subversive activities.

The arrests followed a government roundup of allegedly subversive labor leaders before Mr. Marcos' visit to the United States in September and came during a crackdown on Catholic priests.

In another development, soldiers took an opposition leader and former senator, Eva Estrada Kalaw, into military custody Tuesday night on previous charges of rebellion. She had been under house arrest for more than a year, and the government on Tuesday obtained a court order for her to be confined in a military stockade.

There was no immediate editorial reaction to the raid on We Forum from Manila's major daily newspapers or from the National Press Club, of which Mr. Burgos is a former director.

Opposition leaders were first to criticize the action against We Forum, which has a circulation of about 20,000.

Mayor Aquilino Pimentel of the city of Cagayan de Oro on the southern island of Mindanao called the arrests a "blunder" that would stifle legitimate dissent and "give impetus to the line of the violent opposition that there is no more hope in the parliamentary struggle."

Sergio Apostol, the Quezon City prosecutor who signed the formal charges, said that since all of those

arrested were being charged as leaders of subversive organizations the penalty could be from six years in prison to death.

Mr. Apostol said We Forum was connected with the Communist Party, the U.S.-based Movement for a Free Philippines and other allegedly subversive organizations.

The official Philippine press agency reported that Joaquin J.

Roces, a former Manila Times publisher and a relative of one of the arrested columnists, was ordered placed under house arrest for allegedly providing We Forum with printing equipment.

The Manila Times was the Philippines' largest-circulation newspaper until it was shut down when Mr. Marcos declared martial law in 1972.

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Heart Patient Treated For Blood Imbalance

United Press International

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Barney B. Clark, the recipient of the first permanent artificial heart, was fed chicken soup and carrots through a stomach tube Wednesday to treat a blood-chemistry imbalance that doctors believe had caused seizures.

Dr. Clark, 61, survived more than 2½ hours of seizures Tuesday. He was in critical condition at the University of Utah Medical Center after what doctors said was "a quiet night."

"He is still sedated, but he is moving his arms and his legs and his heart is working well," said Chase Peterson, vice president of medical services. "By and large, he's had simply a quiet 12 hours."

Dr. Peterson said Dr. Clark has "some abnormal blood chemistry."

"His potassium is a bit low and his sodium a bit high and a number of things like that," he said.

Doctors had worried that the attacks, including one that caused spasms in Dr. Clark's left leg, might have been the result of hemorrhaging or clotting in his brain. But X-rays and other tests found no evidence of bleeding or clotting, and no damage to the plastic Jarvik-7 heart.

Dr. Peterson said doctors had begun a program of feeding Dr. Clark through a tube inserted in his stomach. Carrots and an emulsion similar to chicken soup were chosen because they contain salt and potassium, chemicals critical to maintaining the electrolyte balance in the body.

"The body is like an ocean of water with multiple salts," Dr. Peterson said. "The processes in the body depend on the proper concentrations of those salts. When the salts are out of balance, the person gets sick."

It was the second setback for Dr. Clark, a retired dentist from the Seattle area, who received the artificial heart Dec. 2. He had emergency surgery Saturday for the repair of leaks in his lungs that

were forcing bubbles of air into his chest tissue, causing swelling.

The leaks had healed by Tuesday and William DeVries, who headed the surgical team that implanted the heart, placed Dr. Clark on an exercise program to get him up and walking within a few days. Then he suffered the seizures, first a general spasm that affected his whole body followed by a spasm in his leg.

"His condition is still critical, but he is doing quite well," Dr. Peterson said.

The chemical imbalance was probably caused by the doctors' efforts to stabilize his body functions, particularly those of his kidneys, Dr. Peterson said. Doctors had been attempting to flush the kidneys with forced fluids. In the process, essential minerals apparently were also washed away, Dr. Peterson said.

Dr. Peterson cautioned that Tuesday's tests and X-rays did not rule out the possibility of hemorrhages or clots in the brain too small for the scanning machines to find.

Dr. Clark was placed on a respirator and sedated to control the seizures and make him sleep. Dr. Peterson said it would take about 36 hours to stabilize his body fluids and reduce the sedatives.

He has survived longer on the air-driven pump than all patients who were placed temporarily on artificial hearts while awaiting transplants.

Seoul Holding 9 In Purported Plot To Topple Chun

Reuters

SEOUL — Eight schoolteachers and a broadcasting company official were arrested Wednesday for allegedly conspiring to overthrow President Chun Doo Hwan's government and turn South Korea into a communist state, the police said.

They were accused of forming an organization to carry out terrorist activities and work for a violent overthrow of the government, as well as of supporting Communist North Korea. Under South Korea's national security law, they could be sentenced to death.

The police said the eight, who taught at a high school in the southern city of Kunsan, formed the organization in April. Three other teachers at the school were also being questioned, they added.

Those arrested were alleged to have planned North Korea's policies and listened to North Korean ideological broadcasts. Four radio receivers, notes taken from the broadcasts, a North Korean propaganda leaflet and pro-Communist books were seized, the police said.

2 U.S. Airmen Are Killed

Reuters

LAKENHEATH, England — Two U.S. airmen were killed Tuesday night when their Air Force F-111 fighter crashed on a mountain on the Isle of Skye, off northwestern Scotland, an air force spokesman said. The plane had been assigned to the 48th Tactical Fighter Wing at the Royal Air Force Base at Lakenheath, in eastern England.

U.S. Reportedly Asks Recall of Sri Lankan

United Press International

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A U.S. diplomat ordered to leave Sri Lanka has flown to Pakistan, and the government announced here Wednesday that the United States, in retaliation, had asked it to recall a ranking diplomat from Washington.

A State Department spokesman in Washington would not confirm the U.S. recall request and said Wednesday that the department had "nothing further to say" on the expulsion of the American diplomat, Kenneth Munro Scott Jr.

Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said on Tuesday: "We wish to affirm our full confidence in the integrity and professionalism of Mr. Scott."

Carrying only a briefcase, Mr. Scott boarded a Pakistan International Airlines jet at Colombo's airport Tuesday night, meeting a seven-day deadline the government had imposed. He made no comment.

Mr. Scott, 36, the U.S. Embassy's first secretary, was accompanied to the airport by two embassy officials and his wife, who did not join him on the flight.

He had been ordered to leave for predicting that the country's president, J. R. Jayewardene, would be voted out of office in national elections in October. Mr. Jayewardene was re-elected.

Anandadasa De Alwis, Sri Lanka's minister of information, said Wednesday that the U.S. State Department had requested the recall of Nanda Godage, first secretary in the Sri Lankan Embassy in Washington.

But Mr. De Alwis said that the United States had agreed to consider Sri Lanka's request that Mr. Godage be allowed to remain.

"We have pointed out that the circumstances under which Scott was asked to leave were very different from the normal request for this type of exchange," Mr. De Alwis said.

"He has very positively indicated that President Jayewardene would definitely lose the election," Mr. De Alwis said. "He has accused government supporters of ill-treating the Tamils." Tamils, an ethnic minority in Sri Lanka, are demanding an independent state in the northern part of the country.

UN Panel Accuses South Africa of Role In Failed 1981 Coup Plot in Seychelles

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A UN inquiry panel says it has "clearly established" South African involvement in the unsuccessful attempt by mercenaries to seize the Seychelles.

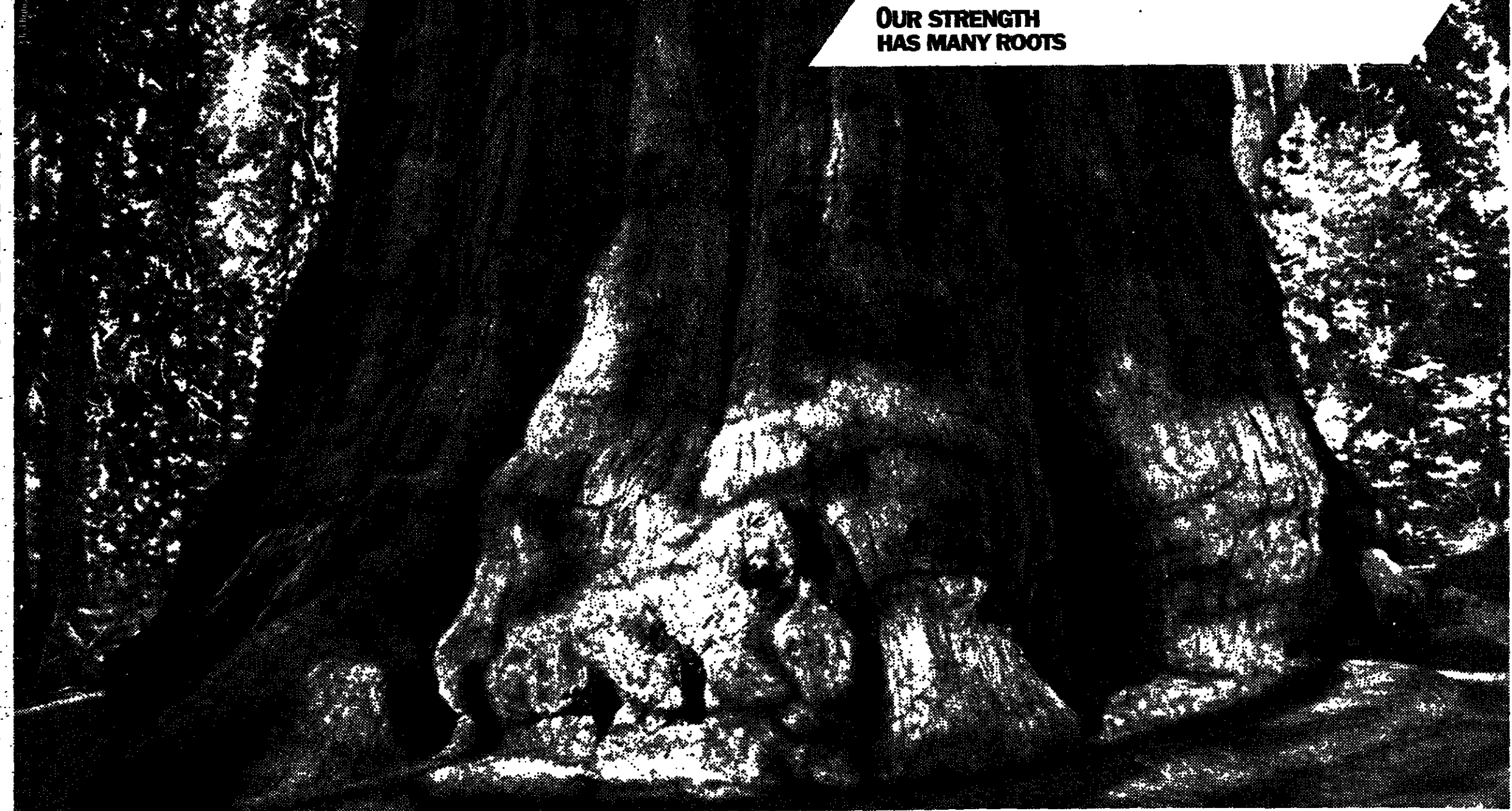
A band of 44 mercenaries posing as members of a beer-drinking club hijacked an airliner Nov. 25, 1981, after Seychelles authorities discovered guns in their baggage. One mercenary and a local policeman were killed in an exchange of fire.

The UN panel, composed of Panamanian, Irish and Japanese representatives, in its first report in March said only that it was "hard

to believe" South Africa had no prior knowledge of the plot to overthrow the leftist government in the Indian Ocean island group.

In the latest report, the panel said further information implicating South Africa had emerged: Arms, ammunition and other equipment were supplied by South African Defense Force personnel; a South African Army officer participated in the preliminary discussions; the government was generally aware of attempts by Seychelles exiles seeking support to overthrow the government; and members of a South African commando unit took part in the operation.

OUR STRENGTH HAS MANY ROOTS



Panel Says Reagan Is Retreating on School Integration

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has accused the Reagan administration of "retreating from a commitment" to school desegregation by opposing mandatory busing and trying to cut federal aid to education.

The six-member panel issued two reports Tuesday, one supporting school desegregation and the other sharply criticizing President Ronald Reagan's budget proposals. The panel also called on the administration and Congress to "signal reaffirmation" for civil rights.

Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., the commission chairman, disassociated himself from the stance of five other members on mandatory busing. He said voluntary desegregation efforts should be tried for four or five years to see whether they worked.

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said, "The stated policy of this administration is to achieve integration, but we do not think busing is the way to achieve it."

Kulikov and Husak Confer

Reuters

VIENNA — Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov of the Soviet Union, supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, met Wednesday with President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia in Prague, the official Czechoslovak news agency reported. It said they discussed international political and military situation and cooperation between the armies of Warsaw Pact nations.

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New York Cleaning Business Has the Cure for Catastrophe

By N.R. Kleinfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fires are routine for Ron Alford. So are floods. He figures he tackles several exploding furnaces a year. He does blow-up eggs. He does mothballs. He's good on blood.

Ron Alford heads a curious company called Disaster Masters Inc. It is based in Queens, but when disaster strikes, it will go anywhere in New York City's five boroughs to get things back in order — pumping out water, scrubbing off soot, expunging odors. Mr. Alford describes himself as being in the "grief relief business."

He says disaster is a good field, busy enough to produce revenues for Disaster Masters of a bit more than \$750,000 this year. Two years ago, he said, sales were just \$80,000. As for profits, he added, "I'm not complaining."

"Disasters are always happening. Some jerk has left his bathtub overflowing right this minute. Some water heater is exploding

some place in the five boroughs right now. Fires? There's one happening right now."

Mr. Alford, 42, used to be in carpets. He started Disaster Masters three years ago.

"During the course of being in the carpet business," he said, "I learned how to restore wall-to-wall carpet after it had been flooded. It became clear that a lot of events occurred to people that they never planned on. So they pray. They get mad. They call their mothers."

He decided to find people who could be called "disaster masters" to form the core of a company that he hoped would become celebrated for cleaning up after accidents.

"There is not one famous service company in this country," he said. "You can get a famous hamburger in 17 different places. You can get famous shoes. You can get famous glasses. But you cannot get a famous electrician. You cannot get a

famous plumber. You cannot get a famous garage-door mechanic."

Within three hours of a call, Disaster Masters specialists document the disaster with photos or videotapes and work up an estimate of what needs fixing. The minimum charge is \$120.

"We had a case where a copying machine adjacent to a law library caught fire," Mr. Alford said. "You know those books that they spend \$100 apiece on that cover wall after wall? There were like 35,000 pounds of books covered with soot. We cleaned them there, page by page with chemical sponges, things that look like big erasers. Took about six weeks and cost \$35,000."

"Boiling eggs. We do about four a year. Someone leaves eggs burning on the stove and the eggs blow up. The smell is like sulfur. I'll knock your socks off. The house has to be deodorized."

Once he was summoned by the Smithsonian Institution to get rid of chewing gum on the carpets.

"Sometimes a person gets shot. He's dead. But they don't find the body for days. The police take it away, but guess what's left? One of the most horrendous odors you ever smelled. We're experts in removing that odor. We use chemicals and a lot of elbow grease."

The Riverside Research Center, which does technological research, had a flood in July 1980 and called in Disaster Masters, Jim Kennedy, a vice president there, recalled. "They brought in all sorts of weird and wonderful gadgets and got rid of the water, then they came back with some magic powder and got rid of the mildew. It was very impressive."

To handle all these messes, Mr. Alford owns four disaster vans. The gear includes deodorizing machines, rug shampooers, floor

waxers, pumps, driers, about 20 different chemicals and mops, brooms and buckets.

"There's a season on disasters," Mr. Alford said. "The wildest part starts on about Dec. 25, when Christmas trees start to catch fire, and it ends in April. We have frozen pipes and fires. Fuel oil furnaces explode with regularity. During the wild season, there are 25 people on staff. Otherwise, the company employs a half-dozen."

Mr. Alford has grandiose plans. He wants to go national and sign up specialists in all forms of restoration work. "I want to become a one-stop restoration service. I want to be a clearinghouse for every type of disaster."

As he was saying all this, Mr. Alford happened to be sitting in a cafe, drinking a beer. He spied a man in overalls next to a truck that advertised sewer cleaning. "See, that's a disaster master," he said. "He's in the grief business. He's a possible affiliate. He could become a famous sewer cleaner."

George Kistiakowsky Dies; A-Bomb Pioneer

The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — George B. Kistiakowsky, 82, who designed the arrangement of conventional explosives needed to detonate the first atomic bomb and later became a leading advocate of banning nuclear weapons, died here Tuesday. He had been ill with cancer.

A professor of chemistry at Harvard University, Mr. Kistiakowsky served on the advisory board to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency from 1962 to 1969, but quit as a foreign policy adviser in 1967 in a dispute with the Johnson administration over the Vietnam War.

A soldier in the anti-Bolshevik White Russian army after the 1917 revolution, Mr. Kistiakowsky fled the Soviet Union and came to the United States in the 1920s after studying at the University of Berlin. He joined the Harvard faculty in 1930 and became professor of chemistry in 1938.

Harvard's president, James B. Conant, also a chemist, persuaded him to become chief of the explo-

sives division at Los Alamos during the development of the atomic bomb in 1944.

Haim Laskov

TEL AVIV (AP) — Haim Laskov, 63, Israel's fifth military chief of staff and a major figure in the creation of the Israeli Army, died Wednesday after a long illness.

Born in the Soviet Union in 1919, he learned guerrilla warfare under Orde Wingate, the British officer sent to Palestine to train Jewish fighters for the British Army. When World War II broke out, he fought for the British in North Africa, Italy, Austria and France. He was chief of staff from 1958 to 1961 and formulated some of the basic rules of the Israeli Army, such as insisting that officers lead rather than send their men into battle.

Other deaths: Netnoi Sorvorasingh, 25, a former world junior flyweight boxing champion, in a motorcycle accident Dec. 2 in Northeastern Thailand. Mr. Netnoi won the world title from Freddy Castillo of Mexico here in May 1978 and lost it to South Korean Kim Sun-Jun in September of that year.

Vasili I. Drozhenko, 58, the Soviet ambassador to Bucharest and dean of the diplomatic corps there, Nov. 30 in Bucharest, apparently of a heart attack.

General Adolf Heusinger, 85, a veteran of both world wars and West Germany's first armed forces chief of staff, Nov. 30 in Bonn. During World War II, he was chief of operations and deputy chief of staff of the army.

Giovanni Ferrari, 74, one of the most popular Italian soccer players of the 1930s, Dec. 2 in Milan. He was on the Italian team that won the World Cup in 1934 and 1938.

John S. Bugas, 74, a former Ford Motor Co. vice president, Dec. 2 following heart bypass surgery, in Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Leo Robert (Dutch) Meyer, 85,

Birds in Italian Aviary Freed

The Associated Press

ORTONA, Italy — A commando of self-styled ecologists raided an aviary in the public gardens overnight and freed dozens of parrots, Indian blackbirds, eagle owls and a couple of peacocks, the police reported Wednesday.



George B. Kistiakowsky

football coach at Texas Christian University with a 109-79-13 record from 1934 to 1952, Friday in Fort Worth, Texas.

Herman W. Lay, 73, co-founder of Frito-Lay Inc., makers of potato chips and snack food, and executive committee chairman of PepsiCo Inc. from 1965 to 1980, Monday in Dallas.

Tetsuji Morohashi, 99, the Japanese academic who compiled what is the world's largest dictionary of Chinese characters, at his Tokyo home Wednesday. He was professor of Chinese classics at Tokyo University of Education. His 13-volume dictionary had 50,354 characters and 526,500 idioms.

Benefits Are Unclear From Gibraltar Move

Reuters

MADRID — Spain's decision to reopen its frontier with Gibraltar after 13 years was welcomed in the British colony and in the bordering Spanish region Wednesday but left people on both sides arguing about who would benefit.

Gibraltar's prime minister, Joshua Hassan, said he welcomed the decision to let pedestrians cross the border beginning Dec. 15. But Gibraltar businessmen said they feared they might not gain as much as they had hoped.

They referred to the promises by the Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez, that he would ensure that the reopening of the border did not harm the economy of

Spain or its North African territories of Ceuta and Melilla.

Mr. Gonzalez, who announced the border opening Tuesday night after his first cabinet meeting, also said visitors would be restricted to one trip a day and that efforts would be made to prevent Gibraltar's airport from competing with Malaga's.

"All this may not leave us much room for boosting trade and tourism," an official of the Gibraltar chamber of commerce said.

But Luis Maira Anson, a Spanish newspaper columnist and former head of the national news agency, took the opposite view and said everybody stood to gain except Spain.

"Opening the frontier benefits Britain, the Gibraltarians, smugglers and a few Spaniards living in the region. It prejudices Spain," Mr. Anson wrote in the Catholic conservative daily Ya.

He said the cost of maintaining Gibraltar was now being transferred from Britain to Spain.

The pro-government daily Diario 16 said Spain was adopting the right attitude.

Troops Confined To Barracks After Ulster Disco Bomb

United Press International

BALLYKELLY, Northern Ireland — British soldiers in Northern Ireland were confined to their barracks Wednesday for fear of further attacks on places frequented by British troops, radio reports said.

The order followed Monday night's bombing of a disco in the Droppin Well pub in Ballykelly, 10 miles (16 kilometers) northeast of Londonderry, which killed 11 soldiers and five civilians and injured 66 persons. The Irish National Liberation Army, an offshoot of the Irish Republican Army, claimed responsibility for the bombing.

Some soldiers in the province's major trouble spots, West Belfast and Armagh, never have outside rest and recreation. Wednesday's order was aimed at soldiers, including those in the Shackleton Barracks near Ballykelly, who are allowed to go to pubs and bars during off-duty hours.

A spokesman at army headquarters refused to confirm or deny the report, saying "security measures for the armed forces in the province are never discussed." But he added, "Such security matters are always under constant review."

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SCIENCE

Helping Children To Learn to Write

By Fred M. Hechinger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most children who enter first grade think they already know how to write, and many of them actually do. But many teachers who do not believe this fail to build on the momentum and instead postpone the teaching of writing for a year or two.

This new assessment of the beginning of writing comes from several experts who point out that children learn to write, as they learn to speak, from their out-of-school environment — from television, product labels, highway signs, bumper stickers, magazines and newspapers. They believe that if this were recognized, the teaching of writing could be greatly improved.

These observations are supported by three writing experts in a new book, "The Beginnings of Writing" (Allyn and Bacon). The authors, Charles A. Temple, Ruth G. Nathan and Nancy A. Burris, say that writing begins well before children spell or compose. It starts with some wiggly lines on paper.

They cite the case of a 4-year-old girl who drew a person fishing and added scribbles that seemed to say, "YUTS A LADE YET FEGH AD HE KOT FLEPR." On talking with the child, the researchers found that what she had "written" was: "Once a lady went fishing and she caught Flipper."

Nobody, the authors say, understands how a child makes up a "system" of spelling without being taught, except that their environment, and encouragement by adults, leads them to do it.

Such spontaneous writing is highly reminiscent of a stage in normal speech development, as when a 3-year-old insists on saying, "I seed two gooses." Soon enough, without being compelled to do so, the child will come around to saying, "I saw two geese." In speaking, and quite possibly in writing, learning the rules may have to wait — but not the encouragement to speak or write.

Dr. Vernon H. Smith, professor of education at Indiana University has been working with schools to find ways of improving the teaching of writing. He says that there is not enough writing in elementary or high schools. In most schools, he was told that there was no writing available by first graders. But in one school he found such writing. The results were startling. The children could write and were writing well. A few of them even used apostrophes correctly, something very few of my graduate students do.

The Mundane Results Of Gene Engineering

By Philip J. Hilt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It has been seven years and something near \$1 billion invested. Finally, the first products of gene engineering have begun to arrive on the market.

As it turns out, though, the products are a good deal more mundane and practical money-makers than the news prose over the past few years may have led many to expect.

There are a number of medically important substances among the first products of the gene machinery, such as interferon and blood-clotting factors. But genes begin to sound more like business and less like medical science as products such as a vaccine for cow warts and a hormone to increase bovine milk production appear to outnumber the medical miracles going to market.

Take insulin. It is the first product made by splicing genes — human and bacterial in this case — to be marketed for use in humans. Genentech put the genes together, and Eli Lilly did the manufacturing and the advertising campaigns aimed at doctors.

Until now, insulin has come from pig or cow pancreas. The animal varieties are chemically only a jot from the human variety, and in clinical trials no significant difference was found.

But the motive for making "human" insulin is not mostly medical, but in the advertising possibilities. If you were diabetic and could buy pig insulin or "human" insulin at about the same price, which would you choose?

The chief market Eli Lilly is going after with this first product is Britain, where Novo Industry is the dominant company in the insulin field. Novo has not taken the bacterial "human" insulin lying down. It has worked a chemical trick that, without gene engineering, renders animal insulin "humanized." "Humanized" insulin has hit the market a few months quicker, but "human" is coming in 10 percent cheaper.

Among the other gene-engineered products that will be ready for the market within the next year or so will be such items as pig, cow, and sheep-growth hormones. The idea here is chiefly to get a little more growth per pound of feed. Growth hormone also seems to increase milk production in cows and wool growth in sheep.

One product a Midwestern gene company is planning to bring out is a vaccine to prevent warts in cattle. "Warts are not a huge problem," a company spokesman says. "It's a small specialty market — less than a million doses a year." But for animals going to shows, something must be done about warts, and there are a few serious cases of wart infection.

Now, the only sort of vaccine available is one made up by grinding up whole warts and injecting the result. By gene engineering, a more sophisticated vaccine is possible.

There are dozens more products that may be ready for the market within a year or two. They include:

- Cow interferon. Interferon's chief power is as a virus-stopping agent. A viral disease called "shipping fever" causes illness in a large percentage of shipped cattle, bringing weight loss or worse, and millions of dollars of losses. Cow interferon may help.
- Human growth hormone. May prevent dwarfism, but also may quicken the healing of fractures or aid in burn therapy.
- Serum albumin. Albumin is a component of blood needed to treat patients undergoing surgery or with severe blood loss.
- Animal diarrhea vaccines. Both cattle and pigs can suffer severe diarrhea as newborns. More than 5 percent die. The market for an effective vaccine may be \$30 million annually.
- Engineered bacteria. In industries using bacteria to convert starch into alcohol, a bacteria with multiple, enhanced genes to carry out the process can make production more efficient. More yield of alcohol on less bacterial food.
- Aspartic acid. It is a component of aspartame, the newly approved artificial sweetener.
- Hepatitis diagnosing kit. A quicker, more effective method of diagnosing hepatitis.

These first products are virtually all copies of products already on the market, but are cheaper and easier to make in quantity. Eventually there will be one or two that are really new, such as antibody molecules that will be able to find and destroy virtually any molecular target.

But we will have to wait a while for these once-impossible products to emerge.

In Womb of Shark, Fetus 'Cannibalizes' Its Rivals

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was one of the biggest surprises of Stewart Springer's life. The shark researcher was in his laboratory dissecting a sand tiger shark that he had caught near Chandeleur Island, off Louisiana. When he reached into one of the animal's oviducts, or birth canals, he was bitten. Each oviduct contained a living, nine-inch shark pup.

This led him and others to undertake more than a decade of studies of shark reproduction, whose findings have already amazed marine biologists. They have revealed, for example, widespread internal cannibalism in which one shark embryo eats scores of its potential brothers and sisters.

The research is part of a program of studies in shark behavior whose practical goal is preventing, or at least minimizing, shark attacks on people — and on underwater equipment, such as the U.S. Navy's sensitive submarine-monitoring systems.

Mr. Springer, who works at the University of Florida in Gainesville, has found that the sand tiger shark produces in a lifetime as many as 25,000 pea-sized eggs. Periodically 15 or 20 eggs pass from the ovary into each oviduct, where they are fertilized and packaged within an avocado-shaped egg case. Inside that case the shark embryos begin to develop.

It is then, even though they are tiny, that their struggle for survival begins. For most of them it does not last long. The embryos begin eating one another until only one — the fittest and fittest — remains. It does not starve, for soon a new egg case comes down the oviduct and is promptly eaten.

After a yearlong succession of egg-case deliveries the baby shark in each oviduct is 40 inches long — close to half the length of its eight-foot mother.

Perry W. Gilbert of Cornell University, points out that the baby at this stage is facing forward. To depart into the sea it must somehow perform a U-turn inside its mother.

One clue to prenatal behavior of sharks is the stage at which they develop teeth. Samuel H. Gruber of the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science at the University of Miami and L.J.V. Compagno of San Francisco State University have found "fully functional" teeth in immature embryos of the bigeye thresher, which they suspect aids them in "cannibalizing potential siblings." Such early

dentition is otherwise rare in sharks.

Marine biologists have been dumbfounded by the diversity of methods used by sharks to bring forth their young. Even closely related species, such as two members of the thresher family, depend on very different techniques. Some sharks nourish their young internally through a primitive form of placenta. Others produce single eggs of huge dimensions.

Mr. Springer is currently studying a shark of the genus *Centrophorus* that produces a single egg the size of a softball. Its nutrients are sufficient to enable the embryo within that egg to grow to one-third the length of its five-foot mother before being born.

Other species produce small eggs but enough of them to provide food for the more successful embryos. One species of tiger shark may give birth to 80 pups at a time. Some sharks, bear egg cases that drift in the sea until the babies hatch, like the "mermaids' purses" (skate egg cases) sometimes found on beaches. Horn shark egg cases occur in a variety of exotic spirals, some with twisted appendages. The whale shark egg case is larger than a basketball.

In an article on shark reproduction in *Oceanus*, journal of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Dr. Gilbert has told how two families — the requiem sharks and hammerheads — use a placenta, in the form of a yolk sac, to nourish their young after the pups have exhausted the food supply in their eggs. As in placental mammals, such yolk sacs transfer wastes from the offspring's bloodstream to that of the mother and carry nourishment in the opposite direction.

Dr. Gruber, in addition to his research on threshers, has been keeping track of free-swimming

lemon sharks. About 1,500 of them have been tagged in Florida waters and 90 of these have been recaptured. A fisherman, whose boat carries a special tank, brings them back alive and is paid \$10 apiece.

Dr. Gruber is working to develop a new shark repellent and ways to test its effectiveness. The Shark Chaser developed under navy auspices during World War II proved of little value, but in the 1970s it was found that a Red Sea fish, the Moses sole, exudes a substance that repels at least some shark species.

Sharks have been seen to charge a Moses sole with open jaws, only to stop within inches of the fish. A strong dose of the active substance, called pardoxin, may cause the shark to behave erratically or curl on the bottom of a test tank, belly up. The substance, a chain of 162 amino acids, is difficult and costly to synthesize. It quickly deteriorates and is not as powerful as might be desired.

ELIAHU ZLOTKIN, a specialist in insect toxins at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, proposed that the key to its effect on sharks might be its surfactant properties. Surfactants, or surface-active agents, reduce surface tension in liquids and help give detergents their cleansing properties.

Dr. Gruber, with funding from the U.S. Navy, the National Science Foundation and the Binational Science Foundation (a U.S.-Israeli agency) is collaborating with Zlotkin and his colleagues.

Seventeen commercial surfactants have been tested on captive sharks. Some, such as sodium lauryl sulfate (used in toothpaste), have proved effective against sharks at one-quarter the concentration needed to obtain the same effect with pardoxin.

Dr. Gruber hopes eventually to test the repellents on about 10 shark species, but his recent efforts have been directed at lemon sharks in captivity.

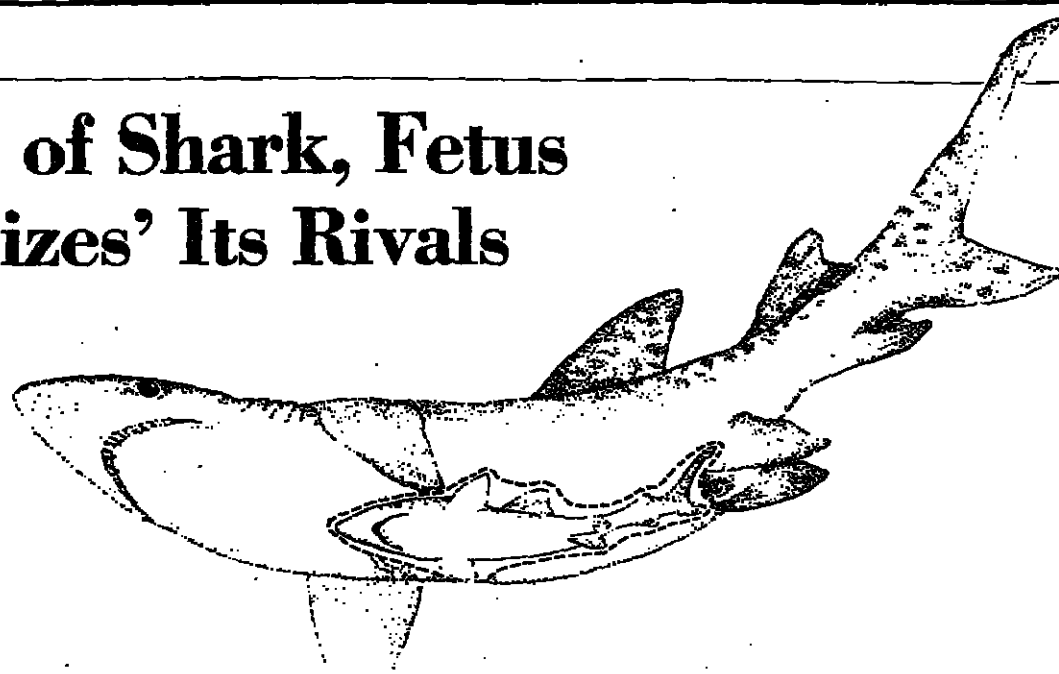
To study the response of animals to the repellents in their natural habitat as well as their day-to-day behavior Dr. Gruber is preparing to place instruments on the floor of a shallow lagoon enclosed by the Bimini Islands, 55 miles east of Miami.

Dr. Gruber hopes that after implanting tracking devices in a few dozen sharks he will be able to follow their courses and behavior for a year. One of his tools is a power glider, an ultralight aircraft in which he can fly low above the water at bicycle speeds.

It is difficult to study in captivity those species, such as the great white shark, whose habitat is the open sea. They are so unaccustomed to stationary objects, such as walls, that when their electrical and acoustic sensors detect one, they tend to charge it as something edible or hostile. The same instinct leads to shark attacks on the navy's underwater equipment.

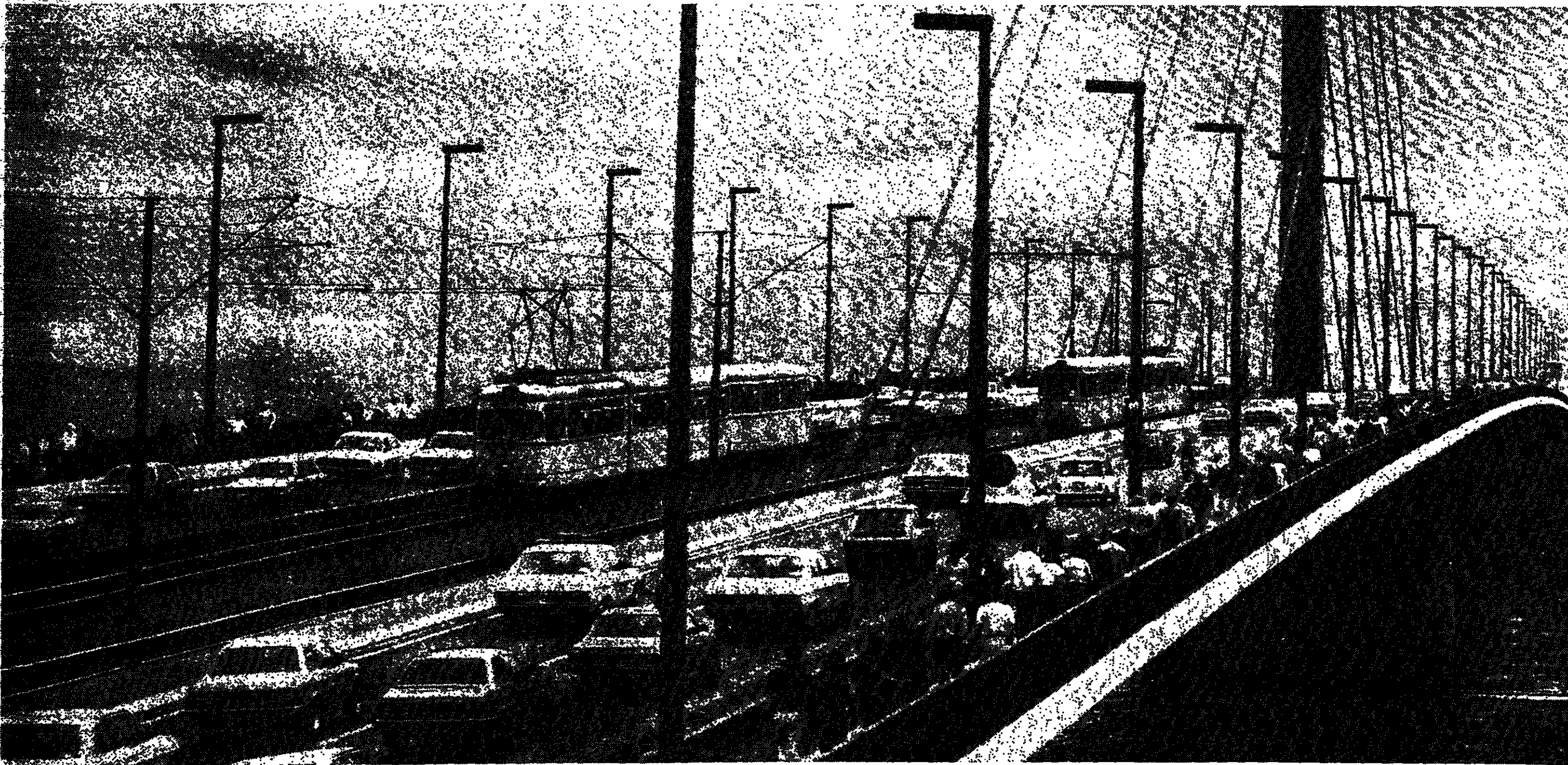
An effective repellent will presumably have to act on at least one of the shark's senses, of which there appear to be many. Sharks use electrical and magnetic clues, as well as sound, taste and smell, in their search for prey. In the journal *Science*, Adrianus J. Kalmijn of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, California, tells of electrical tests on dogfish and blue sharks in the open sea.

The tests showed that the sharks use extremely weak electrical emissions from their prey to guide their final blind lunge. They can also orient themselves by the earth's magnetism, and apparently can even detect electric fields generated in ocean currents.



As it prepares for birth, sand tiger shark fetus devours rivals.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

And Now, a Farm War?

The prospect of a trade war in farm products is now pretty good. As in other kinds of war, the costs would be high and the outcome uncertain. In trade wars, the costs are, metaphorically, money but the effects on political and military alliances are not necessarily trivial. As with the other kinds of wars, there is every good reason to avoid this one — and it is dismaying that there is so little inclination, among the economic diplomats to find a way around it.

On most of the other topics, the recent international trade talks in Geneva ended fairly well, at least in the sense that they could have ended much more badly. The chief effect was to demonstrate how far governments' interests in wider trade, as a force for economic growth, has diminished. But of all the various quarrels gathered together there, it was remarkable that tempers seemed to rise most rapidly and positions become most rigid when the subjects were corn, oranges, cheese and so forth.

Why such a depth of passion over agriculture? The conventional explanation is that in the politics of all the rich countries, the farmers are well organized to defend themselves.

That is not wrong, but there is more to it. Most countries have had enough experience with food shortages, embargoes and war that they are determined to preserve food production at a certain reassuring level, regardless of economic cost. Beyond that, farm life everywhere stands for certain traditional social values, and it is not only the conservative politicians who respond.

That builds into countries a tendency to over-production, and it has been aggravated by extraordinarily big harvests worldwide for the past two years. For American farmers, the very high exchange rate of the dollar has made it harder than ever to sell abroad. Both the United States and Europe subsidize their farmers heavily, but their systems are fundamentally different and leave each side convinced of the deep unfairness of the other. Since there is no large, simple solution, the world is going to have to be content with a lot of small, messy ones.

For the United States and Europe, the impending trade war in farm products means a competition in subsidizing exports. That is an expensive game, with no winners.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Denying the Undeniable

When asked the other day if he could confirm a report in The New York Times that the CIA is mobilizing a secret war against Nicaragua, President Ronald Reagan replied: "No, and I don't think The New York Times can." But the growing evidence of American involvement cannot be shrugged off so blandly. There is nothing secret anymore about the training of exile armies in Florida and the recurrent border raids into Nicaragua by insurgents claiming CIA help: all this has been widely reported for months.

Whatever American agents may be doing to help Honduras prevent the use of its territory for arms smuggling to El Salvador, it seems beyond doubt that they are also engaged in some direct actions in Nicaragua. The manifest purpose is to threaten a frontal assault on the leftist Sandinista regime. Undoubtedly, some of the leaders of the insurgent force are Nicaraguans associated with the discredited Somoza dictatorship.

These are, to begin with, illegal activities. The Neutrality Act expressly forbids the raising of secret armies to unseat a regime that the United States recognizes as lawful. Flouting that law is no way to rally the hemisphere against meddling by Cuba and Nicaragua in other nations' conflicts.

Even if these secret armies were never meant to be used in a big way, they are a dangerous instrument of diplomacy. Give people with a political grudge a gun and they maneuver to fire it. If they do, they are impossible to disown. Even if they do not, they are extremely difficult to disband.

If the idea here was to use the threat of insurgency to win bargaining concessions from Nicaragua, the idea is bound to misfire.

Such threats tend to confirm the darkest fears of suspicious adversaries and make them more truculent, not accommodating.

It is perfectly true that an acceptable doctrine of nonintervention has to be respected by all parties. If it were proven that Nicaragua is indeed violating the territory of Honduras to funnel weapons to El Salvador, some reprisal in kind might be justifiable. But the evidence suggests that it is Nicaraguan territory, not Honduras, that is being systematically violated.

A final justification for covert warfare might be a clear showing that truly vital American interests are at risk, and beyond the reach of diplomacy. No such showing has been made, either to the American people or to our Latin friends. To the contrary, President Belisario Betancur of Colombia, an inquisitively minded conservative, last week risked Mr. Reagan's displeasure by appealing for talks with both Nicaragua and Cuba.

That was a foretaste of how Latin America would react to unilateral U.S. interventions. Mr. Reagan, by way of polite reply, expressed his wish to see "the withdrawal of all — I repeat all — foreign military advisers in Central America."

Nicaragua contends that it is prepared to negotiate. A proper response would find Washington testing that claim, documenting its charges of Nicaragua's interference in other countries and persuading other Latin nations to join in condemning the import of Communist arms. The improper response is to deny the undeniable, in the false hope that the CIA hand can somehow be hidden. That illusion should have died at the Bay of Pigs.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Reagan and Guatemala

The results of Mr. Reagan's first Latin American tour seem quite modest. The only [new] element is Mr. Reagan's promise of an official renewal of military aid to the Guatemala of General Efraín Ríos Montt. According to international humanitarian organizations and numerous accounts by reliable eyewitnesses, violence has not abated in Guatemala — it has in fact worsened since the accession to power of General Ríos Montt. A certain lowering of tension is noticeable in the capital, and efforts have been made by the new government to limit the settling of political vendettas.

But the situation is dramatic in the countryside, where tens of thousands of Indian peasants have been caught in the cross-fire between the guerrillas and an army that roams, massacres and installs Vietnamese-style fortified hamlets. Mr. Reagan, who was swayed by the seductive personality of General Ríos Montt, saw the situation differently. He plans to encourage the "democratic progress" of the Guatemalan government and to make official the military aid which, according to American sources, had already been resumed through clandestine channels.

—Le Monde (Paris).

President Reagan is too easily persuaded that Guatemala is on the high road to democracy and that the United States should begin shipping it helicopters and spare parts. Military aid to Guatemala was suspended in 1977 because of that country's deplorable human rights record. Congress, which buried an earlier Reagan request for \$4 million in arms aid to Guatemala, should take a "show me" attitude toward the Guatemalan government's announced plans for national elections.

If they are held, and if they are open to candidates of all parties, including Marxist and communist opponents of the present government, then it will probably be safe to

assume that Guatemala is a good candidate for American aid. In the absence of solid evidence that the government of General Efraín Ríos Montt means what it says about elections, political freedom and a renewed concern for human rights, Congress should keep American pursestrings laced up tight.

—The San Jose (California) Mercury.

The World Debt Crisis

[At a Frankfurt meeting of five financial ministers of the International Monetary Fund], the U.S. Treasury Secretary, Mr. Donald Regan, will propose a plan for reintroducing some order to the international monetary system. As well as attempting to lay the foundations of a new Bretton Woods, it is expected that the meeting will approve a near-doubling of the IMF's resources to enable it to stand some chance of coping with the increasing demands from embattled debtor countries, like Brazil, which seeks a \$6-billion loan package. If a way out of the world debt crisis is to be found, a far greater sense of urgency will have to be displayed by the governments of the industrialized West.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Irish Troubles

When Dr. FitzGerald returns to office (as prime minister) it will be worth the [British] government's while to reopen with him the one argument for relief of the Irish Troubles which appears to offer some hope: that the questions of nationality and allegiance from which all the violence derives can be settled by a new dispensation between Britain and Ireland. This may mean a federal Ireland with a confederal pair of islands. It may mean a condominium. It has got to let the [Protestant] Unionists be British and the [Roman Catholic] Nationalists be Irish.

—The Guardian (London).

Prognosis for Real Reform in the Soviet Union: Very Guarded

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Is the Soviet political system capable of internal reform? No international question is of such vital importance to Americans and yet so badly understood. That much is clear, and almost only that much, from the frenzied media speculation set off by the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev and Yuri V. Andropov's emergence as the new Soviet party leader.

Most American commentary divides into two opinions about the prospect of change after Brezhnev. Both are misconceived. They say either that no "meaningful" change is possible because Soviet dictatorship never changes; or that everything depends on Mr. Andropov, including his ability or inability to speak English, because all power is concentrated at the pinnacle of the Soviet system.

In fact, fundamental changes, for better or for worse, have occurred through Soviet political history. We may cautiously dismiss these changes, because they have not led to democratization. But even they had a life or death significance for Soviet citizens.

The decade of liberalizing reform, or de-Stalinization, led by Nikita S. Khrushchev between 1953 and his overthrow by the Central Committee in 1964 is relevant today. Though ultimately limited, Mr. Khrushchev's reforms improved virtually every area of Soviet life. Mass terror was ended, millions of political prisoners were released, consumer goods and welfare provisions were given higher official priority, intellectual life was made freer, and the Soviet Union moved from Cold War to détente.

But while Mr. Khrushchev's policies demonstrated the possibility of reform from above, his ouster revealed two great obstacles. First, no Soviet leader since Stalin, including

Mr. Brezhnev, has had dictatorial power inside the top leadership. Nor has he been able to impose policy upon the hundreds or more high officials who actually run the vast centralized bureaucracies of the Soviet party-state, and whose representatives now sit on the Central Committee and even the Politburo.

That bureaucratic officialdom has become the essential arena of Soviet politics, where important conflicts over power and policy are decided. It overthrew Mr. Khrushchev when his reforms began to threaten centralized control over the economy and society in the early 1960s. And it defeated even modest economic reforms proposed by the new Brezhnev-Kosygin leadership in 1965. To be effective, a reform-minded Soviet leader must build a strong reformed coalition not only in leadership circles, but in officialdom below.

Therein lies the second great obstacle to reform. Soviet officialdom includes progressive reformers as well as reactionary neo-Stalinists, but it is dominated by profoundly conservative elites. Their conservatism, the product of many historical and contemporary factors, makes them reverential about the past, defensively proud of the status quo, and fearful that change will bring a worse future.

Moreover, those sentiments probably are shared by most ordinary Soviet citizens. As a Soviet dissident explained in the late 1970s, "We aren't ruled by a Communist, fascist, or mafia party, but by a status quo party. Therefore the people support it."

Born in reaction to Mr. Khrushchev's "harmful" reforms, Mr. Brezhnev's 18-year reign gave full expression to this Soviet conservatism.

While shunning all "excesses" of would-be reformers and neo-Stalinists alike, his administration rehabilitated the Stalinist past, restored the authority of the central political, economic and cultural bureaucracies, and gave officials virtually lifetime tenure. The result was the Soviet Union's first truly conservative era and leader since the revolution.

But prolonged conservatism often creates the conditions of future reform by allowing social problems to fester. In particular the Soviet economy now is beset by increasingly serious problems of declining growth, low productivity and inadequate supplies. Official reforms since Mr. Khrushchev have advocated changes in the hyper-centralized system of economic planning and control, similar to ones in Eastern Europe, to give more play to market forces and decision-making below. Repeatedly, they have been rebuffed.

A crucial question raised by the Brezhnev succession is whether conservative officials now see those problems as crisis-like threats to the status quo, as they did in the 1950s, and therefore are ready for more reformist leadership. Some evidence of this began to appear in official publications even before Mr. Brezhnev's death. Ironically, market reforms now under way in China may even offset conservative objections that such policies are safe only in small Communist countries like Hungary.

Whether Mr. Andropov is the man to lead reform is a different question. Soviet leadership succession is a years-long process of struggle, not a single event. Western accounts have exaggerated Mr. Andropov's personal power at this stage and underestimated the strength of con-

servative and even neo-Stalinist forces. Georgi Malenkov was named party and state leader quickly after Stalin's death in 1953; he, too, appeared a confident man at the funeral. He lost the first post within a week and the other, two years later. At 68, Mr. Andropov, the oldest man ever to become party leader, does not have time for the sort of prolonged struggle that could develop.

And yet, Mr. Andropov seems to have been the most reform-minded senior member of Mr. Brezhnev's Politburo, an impression he chose to reinforce cautiously in his first policy speech as the new general secretary. Nor does his 15 years as head of the KGB disqualify him as a potential reformer. Soviet police chiefs, who must understand real problems and thus the limits of control, have become advocates of liberalizing change before.

Mr. Andropov may be the only current leader who can assuage conservative fear of reform. And let us forget that politicians sometimes rise above their former careers. Mr. Khrushchev once was called "the butcher of the Ukraine" for his part in Stalin's terror.

Another fact will play a large role in any new struggle between Soviet conservatives and reformers. On at least five important occasions since 1917, proponents of more liberal domestic policy suffered major defeats inside Soviet officialdom. At each point, Moscow felt threatened in its relations with the West.

American hardliners insist that Cold War pressure will force Soviet leaders to reform. History tells us otherwise.

The writer is a professor of politics at Princeton University and writes a monthly column on Soviet affairs for The Nation magazine.

What Beijing Knows About Andropov

By Michael Parks

BEIJING — When Chinese-Soviet relations first went sour 25 years ago in the bitter quarrels between Mao and Nikita S. Khrushchev, Yuri V. Andropov was a senior Soviet official in charge of relations with other Communist parties. Now that Mr. Andropov is the leader in the Kremlin, Beijing appears to be hoping that the breach with Moscow can be more easily repaired.

After Mr. Andropov's selection to succeed President Leonid I. Brezhnev as the Soviet Communist Party's general secretary, the Chinese leadership decided in a surprise initiative to issue its most conciliatory appeal to Moscow for better relations in more than two decades, promising to match any Soviet moves toward rapprochement.

Mr. Andropov is generally seen here as matching the current Chinese leadership in flexibility and pragmatism. His high standing among other Communist parties, including those of Western Europe, also encourages the Chinese to view him sympathetically.

But the Chinese have few illusions about Mr. Andropov's role in controversial Soviet actions. They note that he was the Soviet ambassador in Budapest during the suppression of the 1956 Hungarian uprising and that he was the head of the KGB when Soviet troops crushed Czechoslovakia's attempt at liberalization in 1968.

The Brezhnev doctrine may have been named for Leonid Brezhnev. But Andropov was the man who executed it, a senior Chinese official remarked to Western diplomats, referring to the Soviet assertion of the right of socialist countries to intervene in each other's affairs to "safeguard the revolution."

Such Soviet intervention is, of course, a fundamental question for China, which believed that Mr. Khrushchev was attempting to dictate to it 25 years ago. But, having established its political independence from Moscow at considerable cost and seen the world communist movement gradually become polycentric, this is probably less of a concern for Beijing today.

Indeed, Foreign Minister Huang Hua returned from Mr. Brezhnev's funeral and a meeting with Andrei A. Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, expressing unqualified optimism about Chinese-Soviet relations and early progress in resolving their differences.

When Chinese and Soviet deputy foreign ministers hold new talks in Moscow, there is a strong possibility that they will agree on some preliminary measures.

The Chinese overture has thus significantly questioned the use of the search for an easier relationship. But a rapprochement that would restore the Chinese-Soviet alliance of the early 1950s is discounted by Chinese and Soviet officials. China says three obstacles must be removed if relations are to improve — the deployment of more than 1 million Soviet troops along the Chinese border, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and Soviet support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia — but it no longer describes them as preconditions and says some measures may be taken step by step; both sides, moreover, have shown some flexibility in discussing those and other issues.

This puts the United States in a predicament. If Washington now turns away from China, seeing a re-emergent communist axis with the Soviet Union, it will probably drive Beijing closer to Moscow; if it attempts to undercut what even it regards as normal relations between the two communist giants, it risks the hostility of both as well as those Third World countries that would like to see the Chinese-Soviet rivalry ended. And if it continues to woo Beijing as assiduously as before, it only enhances China's global leverage.

"I keep asking myself, what do they know about Andropov that we don't?" a Western diplomat here commented recently. "The Chinese enthusiasm for Andropov worries me, the speed at which things are moving worries me and the prospect of a Sino-Soviet reconciliation and the realignment of the global balance of power it would entail truly frightens me."

The writer is the Los Angeles Times' correspondent in Beijing.



"By now he should be begging to see me, and any moment the phone will ring."

Tales of Laughter and Tears in Iran

The writer, who has relatives in Iran, must remain anonymous.

MUNICH — "What a delight it is to walk the streets of Tehran," a luxury-loving but tight-fisted Iranian said to me recently. This was not the impression I had been getting from the newspapers. "Why?" I asked my Iranian friend, whom I shall call Taghi Bicar because that is not his name. "Because there isn't a thing anyone would care to buy."

Mr. Bicar, a Western-educated, Western-oriented Iranian, a friend of mine for 30 years and a former foreign service officer, had come to Munich for a rest cure complicated by malnutrition.

"But don't worry," he told me. "We are still making jokes in Tehran."

But what about malnutrition, he asked? "I don't know what you mean by adequate food. The essentials are rationed and the ration is sufficient. But it's awfully monotonous and nothing seems to taste good. Maybe it's psychological, but entirely. Our cat refused to eat some hamburger meat we bought on the free market. It was heavily mixed with soybean paste."

Free market? What is that, a black market? "Not at all. It is perfectly legal. The rationed, price-controlled items are dispensed by authorities, usually near the mosque. The free market means everything else and the seller can charge what he wants."

Mr. Bicar gave me some inkling of what life for the average middle-class person is like in the Islamic Republic of Iran. For instance, he himself does not wear bow ties, though he loves them; they are too foreign. Danish frozen chickens used to be available everywhere but have gradually disappeared; the few that are still imported must bear a guarantee in Farsi that the chicken has been slaughtered according to the Koran. And a mullah is on duty in Denmark to be sure all requirements are met.

Iranians adore true stories that show up the guards, censorship officials or street patrols as being no match for a clever fellow.

First, it must be explained that Iranians are only allowed to leave the country for medical or humanitarian reasons. They may not take any valuables such as rugs, silver or jewels. A passenger is obliged to show up at the airport five hours before departure. The search of each piece of luggage and each person is thorough and tedious, particularly since the customs men have no electronic equipment.

One day the Tehran airport customs received an anonymous tip by telephone: Tomorrow, booked on the plane to London, a well-known jeweler would appear with a cast on his leg. In the east were embedded thousands of dollars worth of unsmuggled jewels he was smuggling out. As predicted, the next day one of

Tehran's best-known jewelers turned up in a wheel chair with a cast on his leg. The customs people insisted on cutting it off and smashed it to bits. There were no jewels. The jeweler raised a terrible fuss and was placated only when customs arranged that

he could leave the following day on the same plane and that he could return to town to get a new cast. All this happened and the red-faced customs men ovied each other in courtesy and helpfulness. The jeweler got off to London, complete with his new cast containing a fortune in jewels.

Though Iranians can find gallows humor in almost every hardship, they become uneasy when they speak of the voluntary guards. These youngsters, dressed in jungle camouflage uniforms for the most part, appear to have appointed themselves guardians of public morals. They seem to assume that anyone with too many worldly possessions must have stolen them during the shah's time.

One day Mr. Bicar's daughter was walking to her home in a Tehran suburb. A guard fell into step with her and, pointing to a house with a large garden, muttered, "There lives a big crook." She said nothing. The next garden was equally large and flowery. He pointed again. "Another big crook." At the third garden he repeated this judgment.

The girl bristled. "This is my father's house and I want you to know that he built it with a 20-year mortgage. He has planted everything himself; my mother does the watering and weeding."

The guard paused, looked again at the garden and said, "Well, all right — a little crook."

These volunteers can enter homes, looking for incriminating evidence such as a pack of cards, a photograph of the shah or a bottle of whiskey.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

Of Repression, Apathy And Rapprochement

By Alexander Solzhenitsyn

The text is excerpted from a speech given Oct. 23 in Taipei.

TAIPEI — Three-score countries have fallen under the yoke of communism. Scarcely one has been fortunate enough to retain even a tiny patch of its independent national territory, where its authority could continue to develop, and show the world the difference between itself and the disorganization of communism.

But in China, thanks to a wide strait, a fragment of the former state became the Republic of China on Taiwan. For a third of a century it has proved to the world what heights of development could have been reached if the whole of China had not fallen under communist domination.

The history of communist destruction in the Soviet Union, Poland and Cambodia is now known to all. The history of the millions destroyed in China, Vietnam and North Korea is yet to be revealed in detail.

But it is Free China that has had to endure and suffer the injustices and ignoble attitudes of other countries. The United Nations, long reduced to an irresponsible sideshow, disgraced itself by expelling from membership the 17 million people of Free China.

For centuries the Western world has known very well the price of freedom. But with years passing and well-being achieved, it is less and less prepared to pay for it. The Western people value their state systems but are less and less inclined to defend them with their own bodies.

The betrayals had begun before

World War II. Afterward, no scruples were felt in abrogating the whole of Eastern Europe just for the sake of the West's own well-being. How easy it was to betray the government of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in Poland, how easy it was to withdraw support from Chiang Kai-shek.

Should it be surprising that the majority of the frightened Western countries are afraid to sell Taiwan weapons for fear of angering Beijing? That is how much their drive and concern for freedom is worth.

They are all obsessed with the search for self-protection. So there emerged an attractive myth — that there are "good" and "bad" communisms. And out of such a myth grew the image of Communist China as a good-natured peacemaker.

Many American journalists insist that Beijing is now "bound by promises" to effect unification peacefully. They wanted to forget, and therefore succeeded, the ignoble attitudes of the communists have already cheated. The experience of "governments in concert with communists" in postwar Eastern Europe has taught no lesson. This hopeless experiment now is being conducted in Cambodia.

To nurture the apathy of the United States, Red China plays speculatively on the question of a China-Soviet rapprochement. Such rapprochement is not make-believe. It is a very realistic perspective. Both governments have long had common roots. As far back as 1923, a Soviet agent — Grusenberg, alias Borodin — prepared a communist code, and it was he who promoted Mao and Chou En-lai to the highest positions in the party. But the oppressed people of the Soviet Union, cannot rely on outside help, only on their own strength. At the best, the whole world would watch indifferently, possibly even with relief, if the mad rulers of China and the Soviet Union should unleash war between them.

I hope that won't happen. But in any case, let us testify to the mutual amicability and trust between the Chinese and Russian peoples, to the absence of contradictions among them, even more, let us hope for a union of our long-suffering compatriots against both communist governments.

We do not know how long the plague of communism will afflict our world. One hundred and thirty-five years ago, who could have told the leaders of the great empires that a tiny group of utopians — communists who organized themselves in Europe — would conquer them all.

We do not know what whimsical zigzag human history will follow. I have already expressed a supposition that world communism will outlive both Soviet and Chinese communist regimes and spread over other countries, many of which are still eager to experience communism. But in our two countries national commonsense shall finally prevail.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Polish Prisoners

Regarding "327 More Polish Prisoners Released" (IHT, Nov. 30): While news from Poland has been improving, the reporting of Polish happenings has not. The statement that the release of 327 detainees "reduced the number of those believed still being held to around 700" is incorrect.

The Polish generals have used the word "interned" to describe those collared last December. Those arrested in street demonstrations over the last 12 months are called "prisoners." Between 3,000 and 5,000 are still being held, according to semi-official information.

G. SULLIVAN, Paris.

A Role Reversal

First I hear Bill Brock, in Geneva to represent the United States at the GATT meeting, and a card-carrying Republican if there ever was one, tell us in passionate terms that the Third World is in grave trouble and that the rich world must help if disaster is to be avoided. High oil prices, high interest rates, low commodity prices and — the final blow — a rising wall of protectionism blocking off Third World exports to the rich countries, are all to blame. That is good Democratic talk.

Then I read about Walter Mondale

telling a labor audience that they should ask themselves whether they want their children to grow up as sweepers around Japanese computers. Can this be the same Walter Mondale we knew and loved as the Minnesota heir to Hubert Humphrey? If sure is hard to be a Democrat these days.

FRANCIS M.S. PEEL, Democrats Abroad, Geneva.

Defending Europe

With a \$200-billion deficit looming, we Americans can no longer afford to provide the lion's share for the defense of Western Europe — indirectly allowing foreign governments to redirect funds into industries that unfairly compete with our own.

The current NATO strategy is one of nuclear deterrence. A small cadre of American troops could maintain (and operate) the equipment necessary to this policy. This may even force the Russians into serious discussions in Geneva. Technology now allows us to defend the United States with ICBMs, bombers and submarines. A major American presence is not necessary in Europe anymore. It is time that Western Europe assumed the burden of defending itself.

BRUCE R. PRUETT, Frankfurt.

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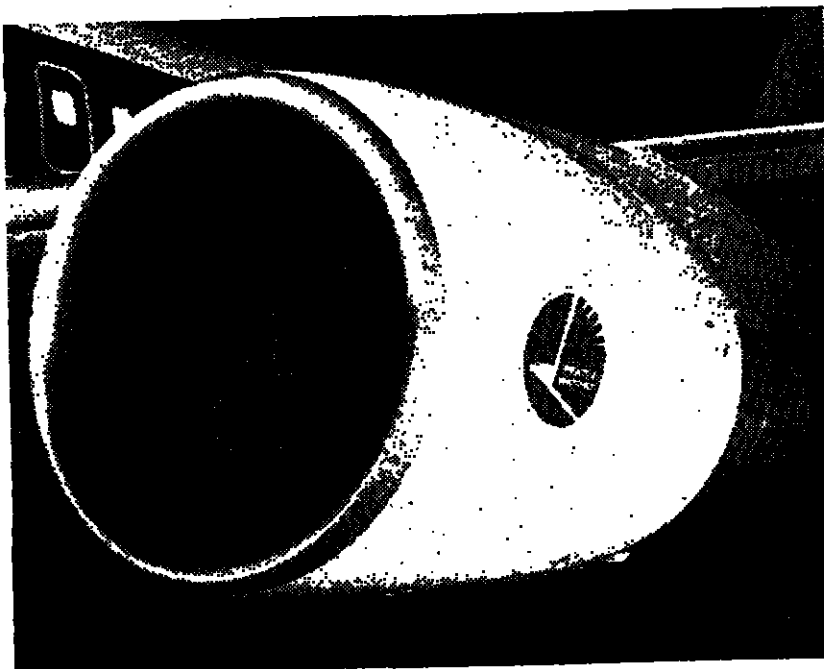
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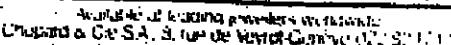


**UNITED
TECHNOLOGIES
PRATT & WHITNEY**

NYSE Index

Inland SH	1,013,000	18%	+ 4%
AMRCorp	1,231,400	21%	—
AmerT&T	1,179,300	22%	+1%
Sony Corp	1,135,200	61	—
WarriorCom	1,064,600	17	+ 1%
Schlumberg	1,047,100	51%	+1%
Euron	988,000	62%	+ 2%
GTCorp	935,300	27%	+ 1%
Pan Am	930,300	41%	+ 1%
NL Indust	884,800	3%	+ 1%
AmerIntec	868,000	16%	+ 3%
801,680		27%	+ 2

ables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 12)

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1982

WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Cellular Radio Seen by Many As Next Hot Growth Industry

In about a year, cellular radio telephones will be born. In two or three years, when Americans buy a new car, the mobile phone as optional equipment will probably be as common as air conditioning is today.

Based on complex radio telecommunications technology, the cellular systems will not only break a technical logjam in service (currently only 130,000 Bell customers can have mobile phones with another 150,000 around the country on waiting lists), but voice quality will equal or better what is now heard on telephones at home.

The cellular devices will be only slightly larger than home phones and about a pound and a half heavier, because of the battery. Not just for use in cars, but portable enough to carry in a briefcase, the cellular radio phone will be used simply by dialing the party's number, the same as regular telephoning, with national and international connections available as they are now through an area or country code.

Drexel Burnham in a new report projects that the mobile phone market can expand 250-fold. Dean Witter, in its extensive survey of the embryonic industry, estimates that by late 1984 — at the age of one year — revenue to companies manufacturing the new cellular radio phones and hardware will amount to \$1.2 billion. Revenue to the service companies should show a 32-percent compound annual growth rate from 1984 to 1990, or rise from \$600 million to \$3.2 billion, over the same period, Dean Witter says.

Graphic Scanning is the brokerage firm's top stock pick in the industry, according to William McKeeever, a telecommunications analyst. Next, in order of preference, are Millicom, Western Union and Associated Communications of America.

Mr. McKeeever is warning investors off Communications Industries, a popular entry in the field, as "overpriced," though he says MCI Communications, another early player, is gaining revenue so fast in other areas that cellular radio will be merely "floating on its cake."

Kidder Peabody's William Becklen said he's "very optimistic" about the industry and sees "a lot of growth potential," though he pointed out "legal tests could slow the business down."

A principal reason Kidder Peabody likes Motorola, he said, is its "good participation" in the cellular radio equipment field. Among the service companies, he said, the "quality name has always been Communications Industries." Others he mentioned were Graphic Scanning, MCI, and LIN Broadcasting.

Harry Rosenthal, telecommunications analyst for Bear Stearns, says the picture is too cloudy to make any recommendations in the field. "No one knows to which companies, in which markets, the FCC will award the licenses to carry the service," he said, "while on the equipment side you're dealing with large, multi-divisional companies where even cellular radio won't make that much of an impact on earnings."

Ready to Climb Again

Frank Zinnecker, international market strategist for ADIG Investment, Frankfurt, sees Wall Street positioned now in the middle of its third seven-week upswing since stock prices began climbing in mid-August. He expects the pattern to repeat itself, with the current rally ending early in January and the Dow Jones industrial average standing at a new high of about 1,100.

The correction then, he said, could be "long and wide, about 100 to 150 points, lasting up to six months." Exactly when Wall Street's "selective bull market" will pull out of that correction depends on the timing of the U.S. economic recovery and another rally in the bond market, he said.

Pointing out that energy stocks usually thrive under inflation, he said "good buying levels" should develop as the group underperforms the market in the first half of next year. His favorites are Exxon and Schlumberger.

"Wall Street's big, quick gain is behind us," said Martin Jongmans, manager of investment research for ABN Bank, Amsterdam. "Now I expect a slow, steady 10- to 15-percent rise in the overall market the next two years. Solid growth stocks, though, should be rewarded with high price-earnings ratios, outperforming that secular advance."

The two-tier market he foresees will be the product of investors searching for "quality and certainty." His first choice among this year's "dard" is the health-care group. Issues he cites are Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer and Eli Lilly. Technology is rated second, with IBM, Digital Equipment, Hewlett-Packard, M/A-COM and Rolm the top picks.

Advisers Tracked

Hulbert Financial Digest, which tracks the results of 48 market advisory letters, notes that only 23 model portfolios outperformed the Dow average in October. For the year, Zweig Forecast and the Professional Tape Reader continue as the top performers, both up more than 40 percent.

Currently, Martin Zweig is advising subscribers to be 85 percent invested, saying "there's too much skepticism and cash around for a major sell-off." On the other hand, he doubts "the rapid gains of August and October will be seen again."

His newest recommendations are AGS Computer, Atlantic Research and Comcast (class A), all over-the-counter. Other fresh picks are Campbell Elex, Driehof Consolidated and Frontier Holdings.

Stan Weinstein, editor of the Professional Tape Reader, is telling subscribers to be 70-percent-long, the rest in cash. But he warns: "The last few weeks of the year are traditionally ones filled with incredible currents as tax-loss selling and switching take place."

His latest recommendations are AccuRay, Air Wisconsin, Aloha Airlines, AMR Corp., Horizon Kulick & Soffa Industries, L&N Housing, LTX, National Data, PSA Southwest Airlines, Spectra-Physics and V-CORP Restaurants.

International Herald Tribune

New U.S. Bank Rules Called Mixed Blessing

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The elimination within the next month of ceilings on the amount of interest banks may pay on certain consumer checking and savings accounts is expected to have profound effects on the economy.

"While many consumers will benefit from higher returns on their federally insured accounts, many also might have to pay more for their credit as a result of the pending changes."

"It's going to be a mixed blessing for the consumer," said Irwin L. Kellner, senior vice president and chief economist for Manufacturers Hanover Trust. "For savers it will offer an opportunity to obtain higher rates than before, but it will result in higher rates for borrowers because, obviously, it means banks' cost of money will be higher than it otherwise would be."

Walter B. Wriston, Citicorp's chairman, who has lobbied strenuously for years for elimination of the interest-rate ceilings and who hailed the action, said Tuesday that he was concerned that banks would offer excessively high interest rates. "The critical question is how banks will price their services," he said. "Will we go the airline route, charging \$99 and giving a steak dinner to fly across the country?"

Mr. Wriston said he expects that at first the banks will offer higher rates than they should. Eventually, after they lose enough money, they will reduce the rates into line with their costs, he said.

The U.S. financial structure is

self also could be changed significantly as a result of the elimination of the government-imposed rate ceilings. Some bankers and economists are predicting that the higher rates could force many banks and savings institutions out of business.

"In the short run it will have negative earnings effects on the banking system," said William M. Isaac, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. But he added that "in the long run it will help everyone."

There is speculation that with their new freedom to offer whatever interest rates they choose, the banks might siphon billions of dollars from money market mutual funds. Unlike banks, the money funds — whose assets have grown to \$230 billion over the last few years — have not been subject to the interest-rate ceilings.

The deregulation of interest rates, which was mandated by the Depository Institutions Deregulation Act of 1980, is scheduled to come in two steps — on Dec. 14 and Jan. 5, far ahead of the 1986 deadline set by the act. The task of putting the act into effect was assigned to the Depository Institutions Deregulation Committee.

The DDC announced that, beginning Dec. 14, banks and savings institutions may offer so-called money market accounts free from interest-rate ceilings. The major restriction was that the accounts have minimum balances of \$2,500.

In addition, as long as there were no more than six transactions a month, the banks would not have to maintain reserves against deposits in money-market accounts

Prices Off Slightly On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A sharp sell-off in the high-flying video game stocks snowballed and caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to close lower Wednesday.

Stock prices were higher most of the afternoon but started falling in the last hour following an announcement by Warner Communications, maker of the popular Atari video games, that its fourth quarter earnings will be lower than expected because of poor cartridge and coin-operated game sales.

An hour before the close, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 4.41 points, but at the close the average was off 9.85 at 1,047.09.

The rest of the market did slightly better than the 30 blue chip issues that make up the Dow average, with declines leading advances by only about 25 issues, 815 to 790.

Volume narrowed to 97.4 million shares from the 111.6 million traded Tuesday.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. said: "Warner's news demoralized a lot of investors. It put a damper on the hot stocks like the video makers."

Video game manufacturers have been one of the most popular investments on Wall Street in recent months, and Warner's stock had almost doubled its price over the past year on the strength of Atari, the best performer of all its operations.

On the plus side, the investment community was encouraged that interbank loan rates remained at low levels. The recent drop in these charges raised investor hopes the Federal Reserve soon will lower its discount rate.

Robert H. Stovall, director of investment policy at Dean Witter Reynolds, said there was a spreading conviction that interest rates would head lower over the short-term, "which could fuel a vigorous year-end rally."

Mr. Stovall noted that portfolio managers find cash increasingly less attractive as interest rates decline "and would thus prefer to show an aggressively invested position in equities at year-end."

Albert Wajnsztein, widely followed First Boston Corp. economist, and Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers both predicted this week the Fed will cut its key rate soon.

"Further reductions in the discount rate seem likely, pushing the federal funds rate to an eventual bottom in the 7 to 8 percent range," Mr. Wajnsztein said.

He said interest rates probably will rise as well as fall as the recovery sets in because of intermittent spurts in industrial commodity prices, money supply, Treasury borrowing and an occasional weakening in the dollar abroad.

On the NYSE floor, Warner dropped 1 1/2 to 51 1/2 in heavy trading, adding to a 1 1/2 decline Tuesday. Other losers in the video game group included volume leader Mattel, off 2 1/2 to 23 1/2, and Coleco, down 5 1/2 to 38 1/2.

Technology stocks, another high-flying group, also came under pressure. Commodore International fell 9 1/2 to 74 1/2. Texas Instruments 5 1/2 to 146. Honeywell 5 1/2 to 94 1/2. Teledyne 4 to 135 1/2 and Digital Equipment 3 1/2 to 104.

Stocks of companies involved in the production of the MX missile were hit by selling after the House late Tuesday voted down \$988 million for the project.



Thomas Malatesta, left, and Edward Bitar.

Huge Saudi Contract Challenges Recruiters

By N.R. Kleinfeld
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the promotional literature of Boyden Associates, the big executive search firm, it is noted, "On any given day, Boyden's worldwide offices are working on over 400 searches. Currently the typical Boyden search falls within the \$40,000-\$80,000 salary range and takes an average of 90 days to complete."

Thomas Malatesta, a Boyden vice president, might find that summation amusing. For the past year he has been wrapped up in a search that may yet run for another six months.

The hunt is the largest Boyden has ever heard of. The quarry: 100 engineers and supervisors willing to go to Saudi Arabia for two years to work on two water desalination plants and a pipeline. Finding them has proven to be arduous and fraught with tension.

"We've done 300,000 air miles between the two of us," Mr. Malatesta said, referring to himself and his top associate on the hunt, Edward Bitar. "And I've stayed in 178 hotel rooms that I never want to see again."

In the summer of 1981, a contingent of Saudi Arabians representing the Saline Water Conversion Corp. traveled to San Francisco scouting for recruits. Hearing that Boyden was adept at this, they put in a call.

At the end of October last year, Mr. Malatesta and Mr. Bitar (who was hired specially for the project, one reason being that he speaks Arabic) had arrived in Saudi Arabia for a three-week stay, culminating in Riyadh and a conference with the key Saudis. Five days were consumed by chitchat, watching a soccer match against a team from China and consuming oceans of tea.

"You can't push the Saudis," Mr. Bitar said. "You wait. You drink tea. One day, I counted that I had 26 cups of tea between 9 A.M. and one o'clock in the afternoon."

The sipping paid off. The two Boyden men finally landed the assignment to track down 100 recruits in three stages over roughly a year's time. It took a bit more haggling to thrash out details. "We had to spend a lot of time explaining a key aspect of recruiting," Mr. Malatesta said. "Which is, the recruiter gets paid something whether he finds anyone or not. The Saudis didn't like that too much."

They came around, however, to a contract that would add more than \$1 million to the Boyden coffers.

Back in the United States, the pair spent a month drafting the criteria for the 28 job descriptions. Then they called on the Bernard Hodes advertising agency, which devised an ad headlined: "Where can you earn up to 60 percent more than you're making now... and save it all? On the Gulf of Saudi Arabia."

It ran in six engineering trade journals, as well as The Wall Street Journal and The Cleveland Plain Dealer, which was selected because unemployed power industry workers were common in Cleveland.

The ads drew 2,800 responses. About two-thirds got the heave. Some, for example, were too old. Because of the intense heat in Saudi Arabia, the Saudis did not want anyone more than 55 years old. (Boyden did eventually place a man of 57 who was exceptionally fit.)

Meanwhile, Brigitt Kelly, a Boyden search associate, built a data bank of logical candidates, fishing through trade group rosters, annual reports and a computer bank of 25,000 prospects. The grand list ballooned to 4,800 names.

It was whittled down to 2,000, and the interviewing commenced. Hopefuls first had to survive a phone interview; the 900 who did got in-person interrogations. This involved some plane-hopping for the Boyden team.

One key was likely cultural acclimation. Mr. Bitar batted out a detailed orientation guide, 103 pages long, to clue in hot prospects. Some snippets of its wisdom: "Do not criticize or overly compliment any Saudi in front of his peers." "Don't bribe a Saudi." "If you are a woman, you

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 7)

Bonn Cabinet Approves Aid for Arbed Saarstahl

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government approved Wednesday 18.5 million Deutsche marks (\$7.6 million) in aid to avert the collapse of Arbed Saarstahl, the unprofitable German steelmaking unit of the Luxembourg-based Arbed steel company, after union leaders agreed to help ease the tottering company's payment problems.

While the amount of aid was small, the decision marked a decisive victory for the conservative government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl over Germany's labor unions, which have opposed his government's plans to revive the country's economy.

The government had said approval of the aid hinged on the willingness of Arbed Saarstahl's steelworkers to contribute to a rescue plan by paying half their Christmas bonuses to the company as repayable loans, and by accepting moderate wage increases in the next two years.

At the same time, the assistance is a departure from the government's declared goal of cutting state aid to industry. But Economic Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff, usually a staunch opponent of subsidies, said the government's major aim was to save jobs.

"Purely economic and financial aspects" were secondary, Mr. Lambsdorff said.

The decision reflected the government's pragmatic approach to tackling German unemployment, which was 8.4 percent, or just over 2 million, in November, the high-



Otto Graf Lambsdorff

est monthly figure in postwar Germany.

Arbed Saarstahl is located in the economically depressed Saarland. Mr. Lambsdorff said the company's collapse would threaten about 30,000 jobs, or one-third of the region's jobs.

Leaders of the IG Metall metalworkers union in the Saarland ended weeks of resistance Wednesday by signing agreements allowing half the Christmas bonuses, totaling about 60 million DM, to be paid to the company as loans.

Since 1978, Bonn has poured roughly 2.5 billion DM into the steelmaker, which suffers from an

uncompetitive location, far from major transport arteries, and from the worldwide steel crisis. The government, together with Arbed Saarstahl's parent company, agreed earlier this year to a two-year, restructuring program that will eliminate an estimated 3,500 of the company's 20,000 jobs.

But Mr. Kohl's government, which took office Oct. 1, made approval contingent on labor's financial support.

Uncertainty persists, however, whether the aid will suffice. Industry analysts say the company, which suffered heavy losses in recent years despite sharp cuts in jobs and production, would have to sell at least 162,000 metric tons (178.2 million tons) of steel products a month next year to return to profitability. In November, the company delivered about 140,000 metric tons.

Reflecting that concern, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of West Germany's Chamber of Industry and Trade, said the government should let the company go under, rather than set a precedent for state aid to industry. Mr. Wolff is owner of a Cologne-based steel trading company.

Arbed Saarstahl's collapse would be the biggest failure in German industry since AEG-Telefunken, the electrical products company, went into receivership in August, and the first failure of a German steel company since the West German state was founded in 1949.

Mexican Leader Describes Budget As 'Austerity Without Precedent'

By Mark Fazlollah
United Press International

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican Congress considered Wednesday a \$100-billion budget that President Miguel de la Madrid said ushers in "austerity without precedent in the history of the country."

The budget calls for steep tax increases and cuts in public spending to meet an International Monetary Fund austerity program.

The president also said there would be changes to make Mexico's exchange control program "realistic," a word generally interpreted as meaning another devaluation of the currency is planned.

The budget would mean an increase in spending from 1982 of 44 percent. It would raise spending among state-run companies by 30 percent, but the increases were expected to be more than offset by inflation.

The plan predicts inflation will reach 100 percent this year and says the government's goal is to cut the rate to 50 percent during 1983.

Under a loan agreement with the IMF, Mexico has promised to cut its budget deficit in half for 1983.

To meet the IMF requirements, sales taxes would be increased 50 percent, though processed foods would be exempt, and the tax on medicines would be cut. The value-added tax would also jump to 15 percent on all consumer goods except medicine and most food products.

On Tuesday, Mexico set up a federal commission to monitor government spending, placing especially tight controls on the state oil company. A decree published in the federal register said the commission will report to the Budget and Planning Ministry.

The commission is responsible for "speeding up" the integration of the Pemex oil company into the government's overall program of "control and supervision."

Several U.S. company officials were convicted by U.S. courts for bribing Pemex executives to win lucrative contracts. Mexico has not arrested any of the Pemex officials identified as bribe recipients in U.S. court testimony.

The decree also requires the commission to "deepen the analysis of the public debt," improve the accounting system and review transfers of government funds.

The commission was established after a report by Budget and Planning Minister Carlos Salinas, who warned Monday that December will be the worst month yet in Mexico's financial crisis.

Mr. Salinas said the financially strapped government has been forced to borrow money just to

pay its employees and said taxes must be raised.

"I would be lying if I told you the adjustments this crisis demands won't hurt anyone," Mr. Salinas said. "The nation is at stake. We must all contribute in this struggle."

"For the first time ever, we have a growing risk of unemployment for Mexicans who already have jobs. The productive system is stalled," he said.

He also said that the recently nationalized banking system "is not attracting savings. We have the highest foreign debt in the world and a critical problem of currency scarcity."

Mr. Salinas said Mexico will be forced to import 7 million tons of grain and other foodstuffs, despite past government claims that the nation was self-sufficient or would require only minor imports.

Market Closed

Italian banks and stock exchanges were closed Wednesday for a religious holiday.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 8, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.P.	Y.P.	Y.P.	Y.P.	Y.P.
Amsterdam	2.4855	4.285	110.12	36.915	6.912	—	—	—	—
Brussels (a)	47.83	78.16	19.245	4.795	3.988	17.225	5.614	129.71	31.31
Frankfurt	2.4825	3.975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (b)	1.6205	—	1.9025	11.239	3.2837	4.2541	77.785	3.2444	13.999
Madrid	—	1.6205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	4.905	11.291	6.495	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.0707	3.308	8.485	29.945	—	6.173	77.14	4.267	—
1 ECU	0.9823	6.9818	2.3157	6.5992	1.2342	2.594	45.414	1.9371	6.187
1 SDR	1.0973	6.6491	2.6691	7.5453	1.2945	2.945	52.389	2.3573	9.349

£ Sterling; 1 Irish L. (c) Commercial (d) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (e) Units of 100. (f) Units of 1,000.

Japan's GNP Up 0.6% in Quarter

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's economy, hurt by weak housing construction and personal spending, remained sluggish in the latest quarter, according to a report issued Wednesday.

The Economic Planning Agency said gross national product rose a real, or inflation-adjusted, 0.6 percent in the July-to-September quarter from the previous quarter.

The government agency revised its report on the April-June quarter to show an increase of 1.9 percent from the preceding quarter, it said.

The agency also revised upward its estimates for growth in real GNP in the fiscal year that ends next March 31 and the year after to 3.3 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. The agency earlier forecast increases of 2.8 percent and 4.1 percent.

Daiwa Securities Research, a private economic research body, said it predicts the country's real GNP growth in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1984, and the following year at 3.4 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively.

The institute said its estimates assume a recovery in the world economy, centering on the United States, after the early part of next

year, and a revival in Japanese exports.

The GNP growth in the latest quarter was lower than the 0.9 percent recorded a year earlier. Agency officials said the real 0.6 percent growth in July-September was equivalent to 2.5 percent at an annual rate, which is well below the government's official economic growth target of 3.4 percent.

Agency officials said a fall in the July-September growth was mainly the result of slower growth in personal spending, housing construction and private sector equipment investment.

Walter B. Wriston

owned by individuals. If the number of transactions exceeds six a month, the banks will be required to maintain a 12 percent reserve against the deposits.

At its meeting last Monday, the DDC announced its second step. On Jan. 5, banks and savings institutions will be allowed to offer checking accounts free from interest-rate ceilings, compared with the current ceiling of 5 1/2 percent on so-called NOW, or negotiable order of withdrawal accounts.

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Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Annual General Meeting which will be held at the offices of KREDIETBANK S.A., Luxembourg, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg on the 28th of December 1982 at 11.00 a.m. with the following agenda:

1. Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors;
2. Presentation of the Report of the Statutory Auditor;
3. Approval of the balance sheet at August 31, 1982 and income statement for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1982;
4. Discharge of Board of Directors and Statutory Auditor;
5. Election of new Directors, specifically the re-election of all present Directors;
6. Election of Statutory Auditor, specifically the re-election of the present Statutory Auditor;</

Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

A commission spokesman said the ITC has until Dec. 21 to transmit its findings to the Commerce Department. The department, which has already concluded that the Spanish products are subsidized, then may set the administrative process in motion to collect the duties, he said.

2. a

Amsterdam		Close	Prev.	How Par Bros		Close	Prev.
Close	Prev.	Wissar	1.05	1.05		2.29	2.33
		World Int'l	1.11	1.11	Increase	2.64	2.55

Previous: 75221

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490	15.00-18.00	29.50-33.50	40.00-44.00
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ART BUCHWALD

Hi-Tech Cannibalism

WASHINGTON — Hi-tech industry, particularly computers, is recommended for people who are looking for a profession. For the moment the computer industry is supposed to be recession-proof. Well, up to a point.

I heard this story about one of the largest computer companies in the United States.

"Dr. Frankenstein, I want to congratulate you on your new software program which makes it possible for a robot to do the work of 100 human beings in one-half the time."

"It was nothing. The key was to get a computer to interface with the robot so they talk the same language. Once the robot was programmed to respond only to SAMPSON, it learned to discriminate not only between colors, but sizes, shapes and verbal orders. One executive sitting in his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, with our 'Artichoke 536,' can now give orders to every SAMPSON-programmed robot in the Western world."

"We're aware of that and we're very proud of your work. It has turned out to be better than anything we dreamed of."

"Have you sold the system already?"

"No, we've been using it in our own company first, to make sure there aren't any bugs in it."

"And?"

"You're fired, Frankenstein."

"I'm fired?"

"Yes, the system you perfected made it possible for us to lay off 3,000 employees and still increase productivity by 40 percent."

"But it was my idea. How can you fire the person who thought up the idea?"

"The SAMPSON Robot has made it possible to eliminate your entire research and development department, which was a big financial drain on the company. We can

now instruct the robot to do the same work you were doing at a hundredth of the cost.

"It has perfected a new merchandising program, which will eliminate 90 percent of our sales force, and it's already figured out how to cut our taxes and phone bills by 70 percent. Dr. Frankenstein, you created a work of art, and we plan to give you full credit in our next stockholders' report."

"That's great, but I still need a job."

"You should have thought of that when you started developing the SAMPSON Robot. Surely you knew that this labor-saving system would eliminate the need for people."

"I was thinking of other companies we could sell it to; not our own."

"We would be crazy not to use it ourselves. Our first responsibility is to our labor costs as low as we possibly can. When you put a human being on the payroll, you not only have to add in his salary, but also his Social Security, medical benefits, pension, vacation and coffee breaks. A robot can be depreciated over three years, and then it works for us for nothing."

"Well, if you feel that way about it, I'll go to another company and make a better SAMPSON than you have."

"I wouldn't do that if I were you. According to SAMPSON, which is now doing our law work, if you go to another firm and work on the same research you were guilty of giving away trade secrets and our robot advises us to sue you."

"But you're taking my livelihood away from me."

"We're not taking it away from you. The robot you invented is, if you were as smart as you think you are, you wouldn't have programmed it to do research and development. Once you scientists take on a problem, you never think of the consequences of your successes."

"Well, if I can't work in R&D, I give me a job doing something else. I have only two more years before I'm pensioned. I'll work in the mailroom."

"All right, I'll ask SAMPSON, on my computer."

"What did it respond?"

"He said he doesn't need some doxy person to get in the way. He can sort the mail alone."

Rubik's Cube in Moscow

MOSCOW — Thousands of Muscovites braved the cold and snow to get Rubik's Cube, the puzzle that has been perplexing the West for years. A shipment of 20,000 went on sale Monday and half were reported sold by midday Tuesday at Balaton, a Hungarian shop. They cost 5.50 rubles (\$7.70) and customers were limited to two. Soviet sources say they cost \$35 to \$40 on the black market.

Searching for Woman Composers

Pianist Rosaria Marciano Has Traced More Than 3,600 of Them

By Nino Lo Bello

International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Rosaria Marciano, a concert pianist, collects women composers. With a list of more than 3,600 names from 2500 B.C. (a priestess called Enheduanna of Mesopotamia left 60 clay tablets of her compositions) to the present, Marciano's 18 years of research in this field is now bearing fruit in the form of a series of LP recordings devoted to music by women. The recording sessions began at the end of November and will continue until early 1984.

Altogether there will be four albums, each with three LP discs and each with a small book on the composers represented. Explains Marciano, who made her professional debut at the age of 6 and by age 10 was performing as a soloist with symphony orchestras in Venezuela, where she was born in 1944.

Quick to let an interviewer know that she is neither feminist nor prejudiced in favor of music written by women, Marciano came upon her project by chance. She was an admirer of her fellow countrywoman, the celebrated 19th-century pianist and opera singer Teresa Carreño, and in seeking out information she discovered that Carreño was a "lost" composer. Marciano wondered why Carreño's music was seldom played, despite her having written Venezuela's national anthem and despite her fame as a concert and operatic artist. She also wondered how much other music composed by women lay dormant. Indeed, she said to herself, how many people could name more than five female composers of the past, excluding Clara Schumann, Fanny Mendelssohn and Alma Mahler.

"The reason I think the names of Clara Schumann, Fanny Mendelssohn and Alma Mahler are known at all today is that each of them had her life intimately tied up with a composer of world stature. Otherwise, it's my guess, they would have fallen into the total oblivion that awaits the fate of all women of the past who took to writing music. So many of them were adored and revered while they were alive, yet they



Rosaria Marciano with one of her finds.

disappeared completely soon after they died — unlike what happens to many male composers who become household words after their death."

Although her research in this field is intensive, she has yet to come up with a satisfying explanation for this phenomenon, especially since, she says, it is difficult to distinguish male from female music.

Marciano cites the case of Maria Szymanowska, a celebrated Polish pianist who lived from 1789 to 1831, and the composer of many works for piano — nocturnes, études, polonaises and mazurkas — that came to the attention of Chopin during his formative years.

"If you listen to some of Szymanowska's piano works, what jumps out at you instantly is the 'Chopin' sound. If you didn't know that Maria's music preceded Frédéric's, you would say that Maria copied and imitated her fellow countryman — when in fact it was the other way around," Marciano laments. "But who knows Maria Szymanowska today, or who gives her any credit for the pervasive influence her music and style had on the great Chopin?"

Tracking down the composers has involved a combination of extensive travel and persistence. Since Marciano does nearly 100

concerts a year, which take her to many major cities, she uses her free time on the road to bury herself in libraries and musical archives. Fluency in five languages is one of her most useful tools.

Among her most precious early findings are a song manuscript by Anne Boleyn, circa 1536; an opera, "La liberazione di Ruggiero dall'isola d'Alcina," written by Francesca Caccini in the early 17th century; some music by Rossini's first wife, the celebrated singer Isabella Colbran; three works by one S. Brand-Vrabely, the pseudonym of Countess Stephanie Wurmbrand-Stuppach (1849-1919); 12th-century compositions by Saint Hildegard and Countess Beatrice de Dia of Montclair, and some music by Sappho of Lesbos from the sixth century B.C.

Although Marciano offers impressive lists of programs of women's music, most of them insist on the standard composers or let her insert one or two works by a woman, provided they don't eat up too much time. But she says that whenever she does a full evening of women's compositions, the public reaction has been enthusiastic.

Formerly married to Hans Kama, also a pianist (they have a 17-year-old daughter, Carolin, who is in school in Caracas), the musician-musicologist now

makes Vienna her working base, doubling as the cultural attaché at the Venezuelan Embassy, a role that does not interfere with concert tours. During much of February 1983, she will be touring in Eastern Europe, with Moscow as the starting point. She regrets that here too the cultural authorities do not want women composers on the program — but, as she usually does, among her encores she will insert a woman composer and make a point of announcing the fact.

Holding both Venezuelan and Austrian citizenship, Marciano does a lot of commuting between her native land and her chosen land. In Caracas she has established a museum of historical keyboard instruments that she has collected as a hobby. She came here 20 years ago after having heard a concert in Caracas by the Viennese pianist Paul Badura-Skoda, who accepted her as a private pupil. Subsequently, she also studied with Alfred Brendel and Jörg Demus, and in 1963 she won first prize at the international piano competition in Salzburg and the top award at the Mannheim competition in 1967. From then on she has pursued an active concert and recording career, with a repertoire that includes Beethoven, Chopin, Mozart, Schubert, Grieg and "women's works."

Since her divorce in 1972, she has lived in a fourth-floor apartment overlooking the busy Kärntnerstrasse shopping district. This is where she works on the manuscripts for the books that will accompany each of the recordings. These books will eventually be combined into a single-volume encyclopedia on women composers. It will not ignore the role of sexism in the history of women composers, such as Felix Mendelssohn's view of the talent of his sister Fanny.

"From my knowledge of Fanny I should say she has neither the inclination nor vocation for authorship. She is too much all that a woman ought to be for that. She regulates her house and neither the life of the public nor of the musical world at all, until her first duties are fulfilled."

PEOPLE

High-Level Protest

To protest U.S. foreign aid, Steve McPeak set up camp on cables strung 800 feet (244 meters) above the Colorado River at Hoover Dam, vowing to remain there until President Ronald Reagan calls to discuss his complaints.

"Before this week is over Mr. Reagan will at least know who I am," he said. He said he was especially upset over Reagan's recent promise of financial aid to Brazil while Americans "are starving." In Washington, Anson Franklin, an assistant White House press secretary, said there would be no comment on McPeak's protest. McPeak spent part of the time walking gingerly along the cables and sitting to talk to spectators who gathered beneath him along a highway that crosses the Colorado along the top of the dam. He also spent time wrapped in a sleeping bag attached to the cables, midway across the 1,900-foot chasm, as a chilly wind whipped the area. Hoover Dam is located on the Nevada-Arizona border about five miles (eight kilometers) from Boulder City, Nevada. . . . President Reagan is the best-dressed man in government, says the Tailors Guild. . . . Beverly Hills clothing and president of the council, said, "There was a time, not long ago, when our tailors threw up their hands in horror at the way Mr. Reagan dressed, and feared he would do irreparable harm to the reputation of American clothing — but today we are delighted by the change in his dress habits." Others on their list of best-dressed list, by category, were: Gregory Peck, films; Don Rickles, night clubs; Neil Diamond, music; Sugar Ray Leonard, sports; Frank Sinatra, theater; Monty Hall, philanthropy; Tom Selleck, television; the California hotelier Allart Ross, business — and George Barnes, all-American.

Raquel Welch, the star of "Woman of the Year," is leaving the popular Broadway play to have a baby. The New York Daily News reported, Welch, 42, replaced Lauren Bacall in the lead of the production June 29, and has been playing to capacity audiences ever since. Welch is expecting a baby in August, according to Liz Smith, News columnist. Welch told Smith, however, she would fulfill her contract, which expires June 2, and leave the production after

that. "We are very happy," Smith quoted Welch's husband, Andrew Weinfeld, as saying. "We talked about a child and wanted one, but you can't plan, nature must take its course." Welch has two children by a previous marriage: Damon, 22, and Tawnee, 20.

The winner of the first UCLA John Lennon Award symposium she isn't much of a Beatles fan. She doesn't own a single Beatles record. "I'd say I listen more to classical music than anything else," said Geraldine Keeling, who has spent much of her 36 years studying classical music, particularly that of Franz Liszt. Keeling is a doctoral candidate in music history at the University of California, at Los Angeles who was selected this week as the winner of the \$1,000 prize. She will use the money to go to Europe to study the relationship between Liszt's music and his 20 pianos, which still exist. The award was established by a private donor to honor a graduate student whose research best exemplifies the spirit of the former Beatles who wrote much of the group's music. Lennon was murdered in New York City two years ago. . . . Yoko Ono marked the second anniversary of her husband's murder by releasing a video tape. "We'd like to say thank you for all the love and praise sent to us, which helped us through the hard times, and thank you for loving John," she said. "Let's have a good year and we love you."

Quotes — Wedded bliss isn't just a phrase to some people, as Harper's Bazaar discovered when it interviewed famous men about their wives. Gregory Peck: "I count on Veronique for everything, especially her good French high school. . . . Veronique is a real lady — elegant, intelligent, humble. And she has the highest morals, which made me know right off she had to be mine." Kenny Rogers: "I'm lucky that Marianne is content being a wife and mother." Geoffrey Holder about his dancer-wife, Carmen de Lavallade: "Carmen gets more and more beautiful all the time — and she has a marvelous inner beauty, too." Governor John V. Brown of New York, on his wife, sports commentator Phyllis George: "With Phyllis, every day is a Super Bowl."

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